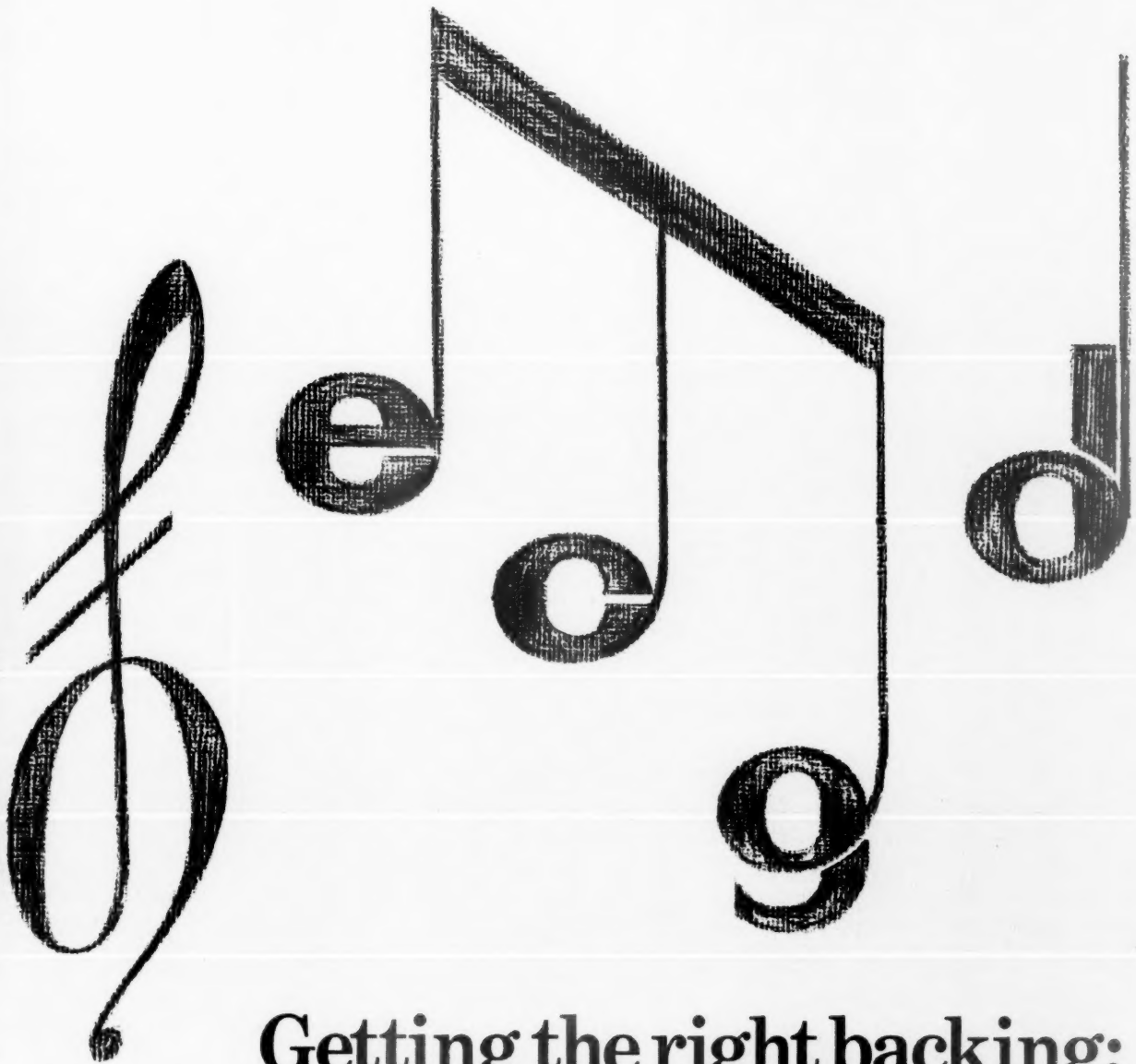
Trade and Industry
23 January 1975 15p



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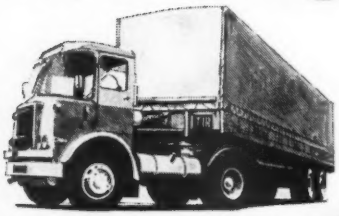

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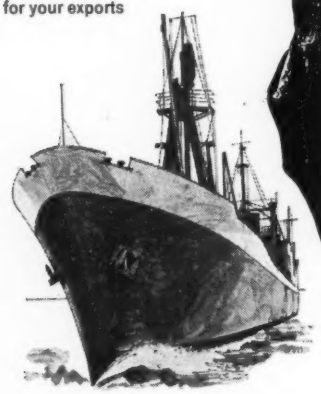

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Trade and Industry

23 January 1975

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Trade and Industry

Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal

Volume 18. No. 4.

Pages 145 to 212. 23 January 1975.

Price 15p. Net subscription post inclusive, £11.44

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London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-215 5730

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Advertisements: HMSO, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147

Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1. 01-928 6977 ext. 472

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Home News

Consultative document on public ownership of the aircraft industry

1 In the Queen's Speech on 29 October 1974 the Government announced their intention to introduce in this Parliament Session legislation to enable the aircraft industry to be taken into public ownership. This paper sets out the main points of the Government's proposals for implementing public ownership. Legislation to give effect to these proposals will be introduced as soon as possible. In the meantime the Government hopes that those in the industry and other interested parties will quickly put forward their views so that these can be taken into account in the preparation of legislation.

The need for public ownership

2 In the White Paper 'The Regeneration of British Industry' (Cmnd. 5710) the Government set out its general proposals for strengthening our industrial base through the Planning Agreements System and the National Enterprise Board. The proposals for public ownership of the aircraft industry are a part of this general industrial strategy but designed to meet the special circumstances of that industry, including its role in maintaining our defences, and its dependence on the Government.

3 These factors have led many people of all political persuasions to the view that a substantial Government stake in the ownership of the industry was appropriate. As long ago as 1965 the independent Committee of Inquiry into the Aircraft Industry under the chairmanship of Lord Plowden* recommended that the Government should take a majority shareholding in the British Aircraft Corporation and in the airframe and guided weapons interests of the Hawker Siddeley group as the only way to achieve a satisfactory framework for the industry's future. Today, the Government believe that this can be effectively brought about only by taking the industry into full public ownership.

4 Full public ownership of the main part of the aircraft industry is now urgently needed for the following reasons:

To bring greater public accountability to an industry which depends to an unusually large extent on Government purchasing and on Government financial support of various kinds. Since 1966, Government support to the airframe sector for civil projects alone has amounted to £300 million. In the same period, another £350 million has been spent in the sector on military research and development contracts and over £800 million on purchases of military aircraft and guided weapons. These sums have been spent either on buying equipment or on securing the objectives of Government economic or military policy. But when an industry is so overwhelmingly dependent on Government, a special degree of accountability is necessary. This will be best achieved through public ownership.

To put the industry in good shape to make the most of the opportunities which will be open to it when the international aircraft industry emerges from the difficulties which now face it. That requires a merger of the two main groups – the British Aircraft Corporation and the Hawker Siddeley aircraft interests – so that the best use can be made of their resources and the development and workload of the industry can be efficiently planned in the national interest.

To bring about reorganisation in the guided weapons sector. The outlook for new projects makes it impossible for this country to sustain two main competing companies. Public ownership will bring about the changes in structure which these circumstances require.

5 A series of attempts since 1965 to bring about reorganisation in both the airframe and guided weapons sectors on the basis of either full private ownership or a partial Government shareholding have all been unsuccessful. Now only full public ownership can secure the necessary changes with the speed which the interests of the industry and the nation require. It is through public ownership that the industry will be able to seize the opportunities which lie before it and make the greatest possible contribution to the nation's economy.

The objectives of public ownership

6 The scheme of public ownership aims at the following objectives:

To secure the long term economic viability of the industry by giving the new organisation the motivation to make the best use of the resources available to it and by engaging the energies and full commitment of its workers at all levels to its success, its vigour and its competitiveness.

To bring about a unification of the main aircraft production units of the British Aircraft Corporation and Hawker Siddeley and also a unification of their guided weapons interests, as a means of securing the long term viability of the industry and of allowing its resources to be directed and planned in the most efficient way.

To establish a framework within which the industry's interests can be reconciled with the wider national interest, including particularly its economic and defence aspects.

To enable the industry to operate flexibly in a competitive international market, co-operating when advantageous with both Government-owned and privately owned industries in other countries.

To encourage the industry to develop a strong and organic form of industrial democracy.

To facilitate diversification on fair terms into areas where the capacities and skills of the aircraft industry can advantageously be employed.

The scope of public ownership

7 The Government is satisfied that the objectives of public ownership can be secured by vesting in an Aircraft Corporation of Great Britain any company in Great Britain which carries on the business of developing or manufacturing complete aircraft (other than helicopters) or guided weapons and whose turnover as shown in the accounts of its last financial year ending before 29 October 1974, together with that of its subsidiaries, exceeds £20 million. The companies which fall into this category are:

The British Aircraft Corporation Ltd.
Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd.
Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd.

* Cmnd. 2853 paras 470-495

Government proposals for the public ownership of the aircraft industry were detailed in a consultative document which was issued on 15 January and is reproduced below. The document was announced in Parliament on the same day by Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, who said: 'I plan to complete these consultations as soon as possible and introduce a Bill in good time for passage this session.'

Together these companies account for about 80 per cent of employment and turnover in the airframe and guided weapons sector. The Aircraft Corporation of Great Britian will be able to acquire by agreement other companies in the airframe sector, the aircraft equipment industry or in other sectors as appropriate, should this seem advantageous to the parties concerned.

Effect of public ownership on arrangements made by companies being nationalised

8 The new corporation will take over the companies to be nationalised as going concerns. Fair compensation will be paid. As the Secretary of State for Industry told Parliament on 4 November 1974, the legislation will contain provisions to safeguard the assets to be nationalised against dissipation in the period before vesting, though no company or person will be penalised as a result of reasonable action taken in the normal course of business and in good faith. All contracts entered into in the normal course of business will remain binding. Customers, collaborative partners, suppliers and others in contractual relationships with the companies can therefore be assured that obligations will be fully honoured. Existing pension rights, unless of an unusual character made in anticipation of nationalisation, will be safeguarded.

Organisation under public ownership

9 The shares of the companies to be taken into public ownership will be transferred to the Aircraft Corporation of Great Britain consisting of a chairman and between seven and 20 other members appointed by the Secretary of State for Industry. The Corporation will initially be in the position of a holding company in relation to the nationalised companies. It will be for the Corporation to propose its own organisation, in close consultation with the representative organisations of those who work in the industry. Thus, for example, whether the constituent parts should be companies or divisions, and whether they should have wide or limited management autonomy, will be for the Corporation to consider. Similarly, the Corporation will be able to adapt its organisation from time to time, in response to changing conditions. In this way, the organisation will seek to reflect the views of those in the industry, with a view to engaging their commitment to the organisational structure.

10 At the same time the Government and Parliament must be concerned with the main features of the organisation of a big publicly owned industry. The legislation will therefore require the Corporation to submit to the Secretary of State reports on the broad structure of their organisation after full consultations with representative organisations of those working in the industry. These reports would be laid before Parliament. The Secretary of States' approval would be necessary to implement the proposed initial organisation or any subsequent major changes and he would have powers to give the Corporation specific directions on the main features of their organisation.

Industrial democracy

11 Workers in the aircraft industry have been among the leaders in developing the concepts of industrial democracy. The Government attaches great importance to increasing the democratic participation of workers in decision-making at all levels of industry. Industrial democracy should, however, develop organically from the views and proposals put forward by the management, workers and trade unions concerned. The Government will consider in the light of the present consultations with all parties in the industry how this process can best be encouraged.

Powers and duties of the Corporation and the Secretary of State

12 The main duties of the Corporation, apart from holding the assets vested in it, will be to develop, make and sell aircraft and guided weapons. The Corporation will also be required to have regard to the requirements of national defence.

13 It is vital that the Corporation should not be restricted by its formal powers from undertaking activities which would utilise its resourses (including the skills of its workers) in the national interest, and allow it to take favourable opportunities and adapt efficiently to changing economic circumstances. Proposals for such diversification would be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State who would take into account the effect on the other industries involved, and on the ability of the Corporation to carry out its main duties.

14 The Corporation will have the necessary powers to enter into collaborative partnerships of various kinds with aircraft undertakings in other countries.

15 The Govermnent want to give the new Corporation the greatest possible commercial freedom consistent with public accountability and with broad Government policy. The Aircraft Corporation of Great Britain will come within the scope of the Planning Agreement system under the arrangements described in 'The Regeneration of British Industry'; the trade unions will have the opportunity to be closely involved. The Secretary of State's powers in the nationalisation Bill will be the minimum needed to give him strategic control, leaving it to the Corporation itself to plan and execute its policy within clear financial and policy guidelines. To secure this strategic control the Secretary of State will appoint the Chairman and Board; he will approve annually the Corporation's corporate plan, its capital investment and research and development programmes and its annual operating budget, and will receive regular returns of performance against budget; and he will approve major new development projects except military projects for the Ministry of Defence, and have power to obtain information and to give directions of a general character in the national interest.

16 The activities of the Corporation will be financed by loans on normal terms from the National Loans Fund and by public dividend capital (a form of Government-owned equity made available to nationalised industries which are basically profitable but subject to cyclical or fluctuating returns). New military projects for the UK services will, as now, normally be carried out under contracts with the Ministry of Defence. Civil research and development will be financed from the general funds of the Corporation unless some element of assistance is for wider national reasons required for a particular

project, when such assistance will be separately provided and accounted for. The Corporation will have a financial objective set by the Secretary of State.

17 Experience with other nationalised industries has shown that statutory provisions, however carefully drawn in the first instance, can sometimes prove unexpectedly rigid. Provision will therefore be made for the powers and duties of the Corporation and the powers of the Secretary of State to be capable of amendment by statutory instrument subject to affirmative resolution in both Houses of Parliament. This will be an important new element of flexibility allowing the industry to respond rapidly to changing circumstances.

Location of headquarters

18 It will be for the Corporation to make its own proposals where its head office should be located, taking account of operational efficiency, the location of its main units, and the wishes of those who work in the industry. The Government in addition to considering these factors, will wish to give full weight to regional policy considerations.

Relationship with the National Enterprise Board (NEB)

19 The Corporation will be separate from the NEB, and answerable direct to the Secretary of State for Industry. The Secretary of State and the Corporation (like other publicly owned industries) will be able to seek the advice of the NEB on financial and managerial questions and especially on diversification.

Organising Committee

20 The Government intend after the Bill has received Second Reading in the House of Commons to set up an Organising Committee consisting of the Chairman Designate and a nucleus of other members of the new Corporation. The Committee, which will work in close consultation with the Government, the vesting companies and the trade unions, will be responsible for making detailed plans for vesting and for the intial organisation of the publicly owned industry and for developing the strategy to be followed after public ownership.

Interested parties are asked to send comments in the first instance to Air Division, Department of Industry, Room 510, Monsanto House, 10-18 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0NQ, not later than 12 February 1975. Additional copies of this document can be obtained from the same address.

Changes in Department of Industry Regions

Following the reorganisation of local government in England and Wales, which took effect on 1 April 1974, the Department of Industry has reviewed the boundaries within which its Regional Offices operate. It has been decided that the boundaries of the English regions should be changed where this is necessary to bring them into line with the new counties except in two cases. These are the former Furness district of Lancashire (now part of Cumbria) and the High Peak district of Derbyshire, both of which will stay in the Department's North West region. The changes will take effect formally on 1 February, but communications on specific matters which are already in train will be completed by the same offices; new matters raised after the transfer date will be handled in accordance with the new boundaries.

The 'Guide to the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection', the most recent edition of which appeared in *Trade and Industry* for 5 December 1974, contains a brief description of the role of these Regional Offices and gives a complete list of their addresses and coverage and the names of the Directors. All this information remains valid except that the coverage of the new regions will be as follows:

Scotland
The whole of Scotland.

Wales
The whole of Wales.

North
Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Cleveland, Durham and Cumbria (except the Employment Office Areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands).

North West
Cheshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, the High Peak District of Derbyshire and that part of Cumbria in the Employment Office Areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands.

Yorkshire and Humberside
North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and Humberside.

West Midlands
Salop, Staffordshire, West Midlands Metropolitan County, Hereford and Worcester, and Warwickshire.

East Midlands
Derbyshire (except the High Peak District), Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire.

South West
Gloucestershire, Avon, Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall (including Isles of Scilly).

London and South East
Greater London, Kent, Surrey, East and West Sussex, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

East
Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire.

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Impact of North Sea oil on Northern region

About 5,000 people employed in the Northern region are directly engaged in offshore supplies work for the development of the North Sea. This figure is likely to increase by 3,000 over the next two years.

This was stated on 13 January by John Smith, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy with special responsibilities for North Sea oil and gas. He was replying to a number of Parliamentary Questions from Mr. Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby) about North Sea oil development and the Northern region.

In his written answers, Mr. Smith indicated that:

on the basis of currently known company plans for the disposal of oil, about one-third of total oil production from the North Sea, including the Norwegian sector, will be brought ashore in the Northern region of England in 1980.

approximately 400 companies of all sizes in the Northern region have done, are doing, or are actively tendering for North Sea oil work. Twelve of these are major companies currently engaged on large value North Sea contracts.

the estimated value of work completed or in hand in the Northern region in connection with North Sea oil and gas exploration and development is £200 million.

the value of contracts so far agreed for work by Northern firms on production platforms is £90 million for steel jackets and £33 million for deck structures and modules.

since the first accommodation modules were built on Teesside in 1972, two more have been completed and a further five are currently on order. The total value of contracts placed for accommodation modules in the whole of the Northern region is £5.5 million.

it is estimated that expenditure in United Kingdom Continental Shelf activities may reach a total of £4,000 million by 1980. Northern industry at present has approximately 15-20 per cent of the UK share of the North Sea hardware market. With more of the major companies now actively pursuing contracts, it is reasonable to assume that a high level of North Sea work will continue to find its way to the Northern region.

an Offshore Supplies Unit has been established in the Northern region of the Department of Industry, to work to increase the total contribution to offshore work by Northern industry. An oil management consultant has been appointed part-time from industry.

research in the Northern region into new services and skills for use in North Sea oil exploration is being carried out by the International Research and Development Co. Ltd. of Newcastle upon Tyne ; the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Department of Surgery; a new sector committee of the Engineering Industries Training Board; a new local group training association on Teesside, financed by the Training Services Agency and the Engineering Industries Training Board; and a regional offshore technology committee, comprised of industrialists, academics and professional associations.

Women and work: equal opportunities at home and overseas

Job prospects for women could improve if attitudes and working arrangements were to take full account of the revolutionary changes in women's participation in the labour force over recent decades. A review of research literature, entitled *Women and work: a review*,* published last week by the Department of Employment gives the facts needed to assess what might be done over and above the planned legislation to give women better opportunities in employment.

The paper shows that the vast increase in the number of married women at work has not led to any great change in the type of jobs women do, or the level at which they work.

Three reasons for the lack of change are reviewed. Many employers discount women from a wide range of jobs either by asking specifically for men or preferring men. Women themselves tend to seek work within the usual areas. Many women have to lower their ambitions for good jobs because of their traditional domestic role. There are some signs, however, that these attitudes are weakening and the picture is becoming more varied. Evidence about the attitudes of employers to women's employment is drawn from a specially commissioned sample survey by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

Evidence about women's suitability for the full range of jobs and their performance at work gives no reason to restrict their job opportunities. Generalisations about women's work performance, particularly in relation to labour turnover and absence, which overlook the differences in the jobs men and women do are misleading. They do not compare like with like.

Many women – those who have heavy domestic responsibilities or those who give up work for many years and later return – find that the range of jobs accessible to them is severely limited by practical considerations such as the hours of work and the kind of training or qualifications that are called for. The review looks closely at adjustments in hours of work, including part-time work and training arrangements, to see how these can ease the problems. Examples of successful arrangements provide some useful clues for better provision in the future.

The need for new approaches to women's employment opportunities is felt in many other countries outside Great Britain. A second paper, *Women and work: overseas practice*,† also published by the Department of Employment describes policies on other countries which help provide more equal opportunities in employment.

To provide greater equality, the survey shows, many countries attack discriminatory attitudes and make social provision so that women can in practice take up and enjoy the opportunities offered.

Differences in approach between the countries reflect the need for each society to find ways to suit its own particular circumstances. The different approaches in European countries and the United States and Canada are described.

Three further chapters bring together for the first time detailed accounts of the measures to promote equal opportunity in the United States, in Canada and in Sweden. A case study of the impact of legislation on one major firm, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is included. It illustrates the procedures used by Government Agencies to establish a case, and the eventual effects on the company's personnel policy.

Both papers have been published to inform the debate about equal opportunities for women.

They follow the publication in November 1974 of two other papers in the same series, one a statistical survey and the other entitled *Sex Differences and Society*.‡

* *Women and work: a review.* Department of Employment Manpower Paper No. 11. HMSO. Price 71p.

† *Women and Work: overseas practice.* Department of Employment Manpower Paper No. 12. HMSO. Price £1.00.

‡ *Women and work: a statistical survey.* Department of Employment Manpower Paper No. 9. HMSO 1974. Price £1.50 and *Women and work: sex differences and society.* Department of Employment Manpower Paper No. 10. HMSO 1974. Price 31p.

More jobs for Swansea

The vacant 25,000 sq. ft. advance factory at Landore has been allocated to Thomas Boag and Co. Ltd., Greenock, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Scott and Robertson Ltd. of Dundee.

Thomas Boag is engaged in the extrusion and converting of low density polyethylene film into bags for packaging. Owing to the increasing demand in South Wales for their products the company has decided to set up an extrusion plant in this area. The Group also manufactures synthetic fabrics and bags, new and secondhand jute products and synthetic nets for vegetables.

It is expected that 93 jobs for men and women will be created after the first year of operation and 129 jobs should be provided at the end of three years. The men will be required on a three shift basis to operate the extrusion machinery and the women will be employed for converting operations.

Price Commission interventions during December

During December the Price Commission rejected 39 notifications of price increases from manufacturing and service companies in Categories I and II. In another 38 cases the companies concerned withdrew their notifications of intended increases and in 88 the extent of the increase was reduced by the Commission. See lists below. All the notifications listed were dealt with under the Stage 3 Price Code rules.

Between the beginning of Stage 3 and the end of December 1974 the Commission rejected a total of 1,297 notifications and reduced the extent of a further 869; 430 notifications were withdrawn.

During the month the Price Commission reached agreement with seven distributors in Category II to secure price reductions amounting to £910,000 in order to eliminate excess gross or net profits as revealed in their periodic returns.

Following their inspection of records kept by enterprises in Category III, the Commission's regional officers have secured agreement with 42 manufacturers, distributors and service enterprises in that Category to make price reductions of £723,000 in order to eliminate excess gross or net profits. In addition, the regional officers secured a total of 122 individual voluntary price reductions following investigation of complaints about price increases.

Note

The Price Commission may intervene to reject or modify notifications submitted by Category I and II enterprises at any time during or after the 28 day period which must elapse before the increases can be implemented. Announcements about price increases which occur after the notification period has expired, and where the Price Commission has not intervened, are the responsibility of the companies imposing the increase.

The oil company notifications in the list of modifications on page 11 were the subject of a Price Commission announcement on 17 December 1974.

Rejections

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
Granada Television Ltd.	Advertising	4.60
Chance Pilkington Ltd.	Ophthalmic and optical glass	8.40
Category II		
British Carpets Ltd.	Axminster carpets	5.60
	Plain Wilton	5.20
	Jaquard Wilton	6.50
	Tufted	5.10
Bursgreen (Durham) Ltd.	Machine tools	3.00
Charcon Pipes Ltd.	Concrete pipes and ancillary products	7.81
Charles Clifford Ltd.	Strip, rod, wire, extrusions in copper, brass, bronze, zinc	21.00
John Dale (Foundries) Ltd.	Aluminium castings	5.10
	Aluminium slugs	2.40
James Dougall and Sons Ltd.	Firebrick products	Not quantified
Evenwood Engineering Ltd.	Lignt wood working machines, metal pressing, etc.	5.60
Fafnir Bearing Co.	Ball and roller bearings and wide inner ring bearings	10.00
Flymo Ltd.	Lawnmowers, accessories, spares	10.37
G. French and Son Ltd.	Vehicle hire	14.00-15.00
	Digger and excavator hire	15.50
Gibbons Refractories Ltd.	Aggregates	10.26
	Castables	12.29
	Cements	10.68
	High alumina refractory materials	10.39
	High duty refractory materials	4.25
	High temperature specials	9.14
	High temperature standards	10.55
	Night storage alumine	6.96
	Precast refractory materials	14.82
	Silicon carbide	15.77
	Special firebricks	12.12
	Standard firebricks	9.73
Greengate Cables Ltd.	Electric jower cables	13.50
Gross Cash Registers Ltd.	Paper rolls	7.10
Hearing Conservation Ltd.	Audio 84	25.23
	Sonegard	60.91
	Supam VFF	54.89
Machine Fabricators (Clayton) Ltd.	Fabricators of steel plate and sheet	12.25
D. Meredew Ltd.	Domestic bedroom and living room upholstery and kitchen furniture	6.80
Nelco Ltd.	Special purpose (including traction and pump) motors:	
	Type i	18.30
	Type ii	15.40
	Type iii	13.30
Racal-Amplivox Communications Ltd.	Microphone	29.52
	Earphone	25.02
	Headset	28.80
Ratcliffs (Gt. Bridge) Ltd.	Brass and copper strip	28.28
Redfyre Ltd.	Oil and solid fuel heating products and spares	14.24
H. R. and S. Sainsbury Ltd.	Animal feedingstuffs	7.51
Snow and Co. Ltd.	All grinding machines	5.00
The Ever Ready Co. (GB) Ltd. and Mandaw Products Ltd.	Dry (primary) batteries	7.01
Turner Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Gear boxes and transmission parts	Not quantified
Webster and Bennett Ltd.	Machine tools and related equipmet	7.77

Withdrawals

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
Advance Laundries (Southern) Ltd.	Domestic and contract cleaning	11.94
Advance Laundries (Western) Ltd.	Domestic and commercial laundering and dry cleaning	8.15
Avis Rent-a-Car Ltd.	Car and truck rentals	1.07
Bass Charrington Ltd.	Beer	3.40
Beecham Agricultural Products	Animal feedingstuffs	4.00
The Bournemouth Laundry	Domestic laundering and dry cleaning	8.29
Ciba Geigy (UK) Ltd.	Urea formaldehyde resins	2.63
Clarkson International Tools Ltd.	Engineers small tools:	
	Milling cutter division	1.04
	Tap and die division	4.55
	Twist drill division	5.00
	All goods manufactured by:	
	Tap and die division	4.55
	Twist drill division	0.05
	Milling cutter division	1.04
Lightning Fasteners (UK) Group of Companies	Zip fasteners	18.00
Lloyds Surevision Ltd.	TV rental	5.00
Mansill Booth and Co. Ltd.	Range of hot brass stampings	39.10
Plant Protection Ltd.	Mergamma D	12.04
Plastic Coatings Ltd.	Plastic coating of customers' metalwork	7.42
Smedley HP Foods Ltd.	Canned fruits and vegetables	10.51
	Canned fruits	13.77
Category II		
Air Products Ltd.	Industrial gas products (merchants' market)	5.87
Ace Engravers Ltd.	Printers' plates	5.00
Art Reprographic London Ltd.	Printers' plates	6.25
Atlas Express Ltd.	Charges	14.00
Barker & Dobson (Confectionery Division) Ltd.	Confectionery	4.34
Barnley Paper Works Co. Ltd.	Vat board	10.73
Barton Conduits Ltd.	Steel tube conduit fittings	4.60
Briggs Engraving Co. Ltd.	Printers' plates	4.50
Briggs Jones and Gibson Ltd.	Garments supplied to Coventry Corporation	46.09
Bristol & West Engravers Ltd.	Printers' plates	4.00
Bursgreen (Durham) Ltd.	Machine tools	5.80
Carron Co. Ltd.	Gas cookers	5.60
John Dale (Foundries) Ltd.	Aluminium slugs	2.50
	Aluminium castings	4.50
Haymarket Publishing Group Ltd.	Advertising rates	10.30
Layton-Sun Group Ltd.	Printers' plates	6.25
Lindsey Oil Refinery Ltd.	Processing fees	Not specified
J. Mann and Son Ltd.	Engine power packs	11.11
The National Magazine Co. Ltd.	Cover prices and advertising rates	3.00
James North and Sons Ltd.	Protective goggles, helmets, shields and gloves	35.19
Ruberoid Building Products Ltd.	Bituminous felt roofings, underslating, damp proof courses, paints and mastic products	11.05
H. R. and S. Sainsbury Ltd.	Animal feedingstuffs	6.12
Scholl (UK) Ltd.	Sandals	8.08
Tenneco Malros Ltd.	Avorez S (Calcium zinc resinate)	21.16
	Avorez P (Calcium zinc resinate)	21.24
	Glycerol ester	20.76
	Pentek ester	20.02

Modifications

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made
Category I			
Advance Contract Laundering Ltd.	Contract laundering	7.67	0.97
Allied Industrial Services	Servicing activities	7.86	0.06
British Gypsum Ltd.	Plasterboard and plasterboard derivatives, plasters	10.36	0.20
Enots Ltd.	Pneumatic and motor fittings and accessories	13.40	0.02
Express Dairy Foods Ltd.	Full cream condensed milk	10.11	0.10
	Skim milk concentrates	12.76	0.10
Fisons Ltd.	Agricultural fertli sers	8.94	0.66
GEC Measurements Ltd.	Electrical kWh meters, protective relays and indicating instruments	10.54	1.88
GEC Xpelair Ltd.	Extractor fans, heaters and associated domestic appliances	16.70	0.27
Hoover Ltd.	Domestic electrical appliances	12.08	0.52
Lever Brothers Ltd.	Soaps and detergents	7.10	0.14
McVitie and Cadbury Cakes Ltd.	Cakes	13.50	0.30
Mansfield Hosiery Mills Ltd.	Knitted outerwear	2.78	0.72
Midland Electric Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Electric switch and fuse gear, motor control gear and electrical accessories	6.99	0.36
The Midland Motor Cylinder Co. Ltd.	High duty castings in grey iron	9.51	0.21
Milk Marketing Board	Fresh cream	9.83	1.98
Fredk. Mountford (B'ham) Ltd.	Corrosion resistant fasteners	10.10	0.01
Murex Positioning Equipment Ltd.	Positioners, roller beds, booms for welding heads, welding heads, power sources, accessories	15.60	4.60
National Freight Corporation	Freight charges	1.62	0.32
	Freight charges	6.79	0.40
Osram (GEC) Ltd.	Electric lamps	5.59	0.84
	Lighting fittings	5.52	2.64
Raleigh Industries Ltd.	Bicycles and components, and sub-contract work	11.61	0.34
Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. – Derby Engine Division	Aero engine spares	13.00	0.21
Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd.	Confectionery	3.10	0.09
Scottish Farmers Dairy Co. Ltd. and Sloan's Dairies Ltd.	Fresh cream	9.75	0.06
Smedley HP Foods Ltd.	Early season canned vegetables and rhubarb	6.20	0.10
Sterling Metals Ltd.	Iron foundry products	6.59	0.13
Thorn Heating Ltd.	Domestic central heating appliances	7.18	0.01
Thorn Lighting Ltd.	Lighting products	5.03	0.23
Trust Houses Forte Airport Services Ltd.	Airport catering	7.83	0.76
UG Glass Containers Ltd.	All glass containers	10.04	0.15
Unigate Foods Ltd.	Packet butter	2.59†	0.03
Van den Berghs and Jurgens Ltd. – Craigmillar Division	Oils and straight fats	15.35	0.28
BP Oil Ltd.*	Petroleum products	26.83	3.45
Burmah-Castrol Co. Ltd.*	Petroleum products	24.80	5.65
Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd.*	Petroleum products	26.56	2.96
Gulf Oil (GB) Ltd.*	Petroleum products	39.00	7.54
Mobil Oil Co. Ltd.*	Petroleum products	25.00	2.22
Shell (UK) Ltd.*	Petroleum products	21.00	0.87
Texaco Ltd.*	Petroleum products	33.90	0.13
Total Oil (GB) Ltd.*	Petroleum products	23.10	2.20
Category II			
Edgar Allen Engineering Ltd.	Railway trackwork	9.06	0.05
BBA Group Ltd.	Asbestos products and ancillary products	9.36	0.36
	Belting products	5.50	0.30
Barratt and Co. Ltd.	Confectionery	13.76	0.53
Geo. Bassett Holdings Ltd.	Sugar confectionery	18.13	0.76
Blackwood, Morton and Sons Ltd.	Carpets, rugs and felts	6.04	0.08
Bradley and Foster Ltd.	Chilled iron	14.95	0.22
Bristol and West Engravers Ltd.	Printers' plates	2.50	0.94
Brittains Paper Ltd.	Paper	8.54	0.29
Brown Bayley Steels Ltd.	Bright bar products	27.00	10.73
	Forging products	39.25	12.85
David Brown Gear Industries Ltd.	Gears and related products	8.88	0.04
Clifford Covering Co. Ltd.	Steering wheels and die castings	9.20	2.60
William Collins Sons and Co. Ltd.	Books, stationery, diaries	7.01	0.38
Ever Ready Co. (GB) Ltd.	Flashlight cases	8.52	3.64
General Foods Ltd.	'Gravymix' products	4.83	0.01
	'Maxpax' cupstacks	6.90	0.12
Greenall Whitley and Co. Ltd.	Room tariffs, beer, spirits, minerals and tobacco in Compass Hotels	2.79	0.09
	Wholesale beer and catering charges	9.36	2.96
Hale and Hale (Tepton) Ltd.	Malleable iron castings	16.65	0.10
Hemmings Ltd.	Stainless steel wire	14.00	0.76
P. C. Henderson Ltd.	One piece single garage door	21.59	0.92
	Slide-over and shutter industrial doots	8.46	1.49
Holset Engineering Co. Ltd.	Torsional vibration dampers, couplings, turbo chargers, fan drives and spares	10.50	1.73
Hoy Carbides Ltd.	Industrial tips and tools	10.00	0.05
Ingersoll Rand Co. Ltd.	Rock drill division	10.12	0.65
Lake and Elliot Jacks and Equipment Ltd.	Hydraulic engineering products	9.40	3.00
Lansing Bagnall Ltd.	Sales and service of mechanical handling equipment	7.62	0.12
Leys Malleable Castings Co. Ltd.	Castings	9.09	0.27
Lockwoods Foods Ltd.	Canned vegetables	3.10	0.02
Macbrayne Haulage Ltd.	Haulage services	15.00	1.39
Manganese Bronze Ltd.	Sintered components	16.48	2.20
Normalair-Garrett (Holdings) Ltd.	High precision equipment for aircraft	10.50	2.32
L. Oertling Ltd.	Manufacture, servicing and repair of analytical balances	5.36	0.63
Osborn-Musket Tools Ltd.	Various cutting tools	7.87	0.81
The Readers Digest Association Ltd.	Records and tapes	17.25	2.72
The Savoy Hotel Ltd.	Accommodation and food	9.06	0.99
Serck Audco Valves Ltd.	Industrial stop valves and accessories	8.40	1.70
Spear and Jackson (Industrial) Ltd.	Industrial saws	6.85	1.01
The Star Group of Companies	Admission charges to bingo clubs, cinemas; liquor sold in bars	3.96	0.56
3M United Kingdom Ltd.	Service contract for business communication division	12.30	0.30
Ronald Trist Controls Ltd.	Component supply, control valves and allied equipment	18.71	4.70
UK Optical Co. Ltd.	Ophthalmic lenses:		
	Single vision	9.70	0.88
	Fused bifocals	11.78	1.01
	Solid bifocals	12.19	3.12
United Carriers Ltd.	Road transport	8.00	0.10
L. M. Van Moppes and Sons Ltd.	Diamond tools	8.38	0.41
Webley and Scott Ltd.	Guns	8.10	2.10
Wood Bastow and Co. Ltd.	Corsets	9.30	0.80

†This takes account of subsidy payment.
* Announced on 17 December 1974.

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886–1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessers since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. **£7** (by post £7.30)

Also available
British Labour Statistics: Year book 1972 **£9** (by post £9.30)

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH). Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

Appointment of inspectors

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, has appointed Mr. Michael David Sherrard, QC, of 2 Crown Office Row, Temple, London EC4, and Mr. Ian Frederic Hay Davison, BSC (ECON), FCA, of St. Alphage House, 2 Fore Street, London EC2, to act as inspectors to investigate the affairs of Global Imex Ltd., under the provisions of Section 165(b) of the Companies Act 1948.

On 31 December 1974, Mr. Sherrard and Mr. Davison were appointed to investigate the affairs of the London Capital Group Ltd., and on 3 January 1975, the affairs of Export Promotions and Consultancy Services Ltd. Both appointments were made under Section 165(b) of the Companies Act 1948.

Mr. Shore's decision to appoint inspectors to investigate the affairs of the London Capital Group Ltd. and other companies with which Mr. John Stonehouse is connected was announced on 30 December 1974.

London helicopter operations

An interim report on London helicopter operations has been published by the Civil Aviation Authority*. The report analyses the existing situation, makes an initial forecast of future demand and outlines the issues and problems which would arise in satisfying that demand.

A number of conclusions are recorded, but no specific recommendations are made because the report is designed as a consultative document to assist those concerned.

The report records that although there are still no scheduled helicopter services at Battersea heliport, non-scheduled helicopter movements (civil and military) have grown dramatically by over 28 per cent per annum over the past decade. Assuming that no constraints are placed on this demand, total movements could increase from the 1973 level of 12,380 to between 30,000 and 48,000 by 1980

It would not be possible for Battersea heliport to accommodate this forecast demand, even if the heliport were expanded. On the other hand some small expansion to provide an increase in the helicopter parking area would enable more movements to be handled at peak periods and reduce empty positioning flights and the holding of helicopters on routes to and from Battersea.

The Report says that a significant proportion of helicoper users are travelling to or from the City, and that a heliport to the East of Central London would provide them with quicker access, and make it unnecessary for many helicopters to fly over West and Central London. In the meantime Battersea heliport, for which current planning permission expires in June 1975, should be retained in the absence of any early prospect of a comparable or better site being found elsewhere. Even with a new heliport in East London, there would still be an advantage in retaining Battersea heliport to meet demand from the West and to reduce movements over Central London.

Helicopters are likely to be used increasingly in public service roles such as police, fire and ambulance services.

Finally the Report identifies areas for further study (economic, environmental and safety) which it suggests the Authority should pursue in co-operation with the Greater London Council and the British Helicopter Advisory Board.

* 'London Helicopter Operations, an Interim Report', published by the Civil Aviation Authority, price £1.75. Copies from CAA PO Box 41, Cheltenham, Glos, or by personal callers at CAA Central Library, Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London, WC2.

Australian Postmaster General visits Department of Industry

Senator Reg Bishop, Postmaster General of Australia, is seen (centre) during his visit last week to the Department of Industry's headquarters in Victoria Street, London. He is flanked by Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry (left), and Gregor MacKenzie, joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry. Mr. MacKenzie has special ministerial responsibility for post and telecommunications affairs, reporting in this area direct to the Secretary of State. Senator Bishop was on a visit to England, Sweden and Germany for discussions with postal and telecommunications administrations.

New Chief Factory Inspector appointed

The Health and Safety Executive has announced the appointment of Jim Hammer as HM Chief Inspector of Factories. He has been a Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories for the past year.

Mr. Hammer succeeds Bryan Harvey who took up the post of Deputy Director of the Health and Safety Executive on 1 January. Mr. Hammer's appointment also dated from then. Mr. Harvey had been Chief Inspector of Factories since 1971.

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Moneylenders Acts, 1900 to 1927

The following companies held orders of exemption, valid 31 December 1974 issued under Section 6(e) of the Moneylenders Act, 1900.

Entries in these lists are in alphabetical order according to the first initial letter of the title.

A. Booth (Estates) Ltd.
Acre Investment Trust Ltd.
Afforestation Finance Ltd.
Agricultural Central Trading Ltd.
Agricultural Supplies (Cambridge) Ltd.
Air Holdings (Finance) Ltd.
Airedale Investment Ltd.
Alex Lawrie Factors Ltd.
Alliance Aluminium Holdings Ltd.
ANZ Overseas Finance Ltd.
Arbuthnot Factors Ltd.
Audit & General Finance Ltd.
Austin Morris Group Facilities Ltd.

Baldrene Ltd.
Banca Commerciale Italiana Ltd.
Bankers Trust Factors Ltd.
Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd.
Barcross Finance Ltd.
Beamtenheimstattenwerk Gemeinnutzige Bausparkasse Fur Den Offentlichen Dienst Gesellschaft Mit Beschranker Haftung
Bentinck Ltd.
Bentworth Trust Ltd.
Blane & Enfield Ltd.
Book Trade Improvement Ltd.
British Maritime Trust Ltd.
British Medical Finance Ltd.
Buckwood Finance Ltd.
Builders and General Mortgage Co. Ltd., (The)
B. W. Trade Facilities Ltd.
Byas Mosley (Life & Pensions) Ltd.

CDFC (Ceylon) Ltd.
CDFC International Ltd.
CDFC (Malaysia) Ltd.
CRCU Ltd.
Capital Development Co. Ltd.
Capital Finance Co. Ltd.
Carette & Co. Ltd.
Cashbonds Ltd.
Celine Finance and Investment Co. Ltd.
Charterhouse Securities Ltd.
Circle and Piotrkow Provident & Investment Society Ltd.
City and Colonial Trust Ltd.
Commercial Export Credit Co. Ltd.
Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd.
Constantine Holdings Ltd.
Contemporary Finance Co. Ltd.
Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas
C. P. Choularton Sons & Partners Ltd.
Credit for Industry Ltd.

Dao Heng Bank Ltd.
D. F. J. Charles Ltd.
DHP Investment Holdings Ltd.
Development Finance International Ltd.
Diaome Ltd.
Dominion Charter Merchant Trust Ltd.
Dorset, Somerset & Wilts Investment Society Ltd.

Eastminster Trust Ltd.
Equipment Credit Ltd.

Faircliffe Finance Co. Ltd., (The)
Fallings Park Investment & Mortgage Co. Ltd.
Farnworth Finance Facilities Ltd.
Fenlock Investments
Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd.
Finfur Ltd.
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. Ltd.
First British American Corporation Ltd., (The)
First Guarantee Trust Co. Ltd.
First National Housing Trust Ltd.
Fitzalan Finance Ltd.
Ford Financial Trust Ltd.
Ford Motor Credit Co. Ltd.
Fortgain Ltd.
Frevale Finance Ltd.
F. W. Developments Ltd.

GEC Investments Ltd.
GREA Real Property Investments Ltd.
Gavel Finance Ltd.
Gee and Watson (Welfare and Benevolent) Ltd.
General Reversionary & Investment Co. Ltd.
Glenniffer Finance Corporation Ltd.
Grand Metropolitan (Finance) Ltd.
Greyhound Equipment Finance Ltd.

Hall Securities Ltd.
Hanover Berkeley Securities Ltd.
Highland Leasing Ltd.
Hobbart Properties Ltd.
Hodge Finance Ltd.
Home and Country Properties Ltd.

Independent Factors Ltd.
Indochine Finance (UK) Ltd.
Industrial Funding Trust Ltd.
Insurance Export Finance Co. Ltd.
International Factors Ltd.
I. S. Blomfield Ltd.
Ivor Hill (Investments) Ltd.

J. F. Nash Finance Ltd.
J. Coral Finance Ltd.
John Laing Construction (Finance) Ltd.
Jubilee Money Society Ltd., (The)

Kingston Financial Services (Clyde) Ltd.
Knightsbridge Mortgage Co. Ltd.

Laird Group Ltd., (The)
Lancashire and Yorkshire Reversionary Interest Co. Ltd.
Langersal Ltd.
Law Reversionary Interest Society Ltd., (The)
Libra Bank Ltd.
Liebherr-Great Britain Ltd.
Lington Holdings Ltd.
Linnet Property Co. Ltd.
Liverpool Reversionary Co. Ltd., (The)
Lloyds and Scottish Finance Ltd.
London & Cleveland Property Investment Co. Ltd.
London and Scottish Guarantees Ltd.
London Mercantile Finance Ltd.
London and Provincial Investments Ltd.
Lothbury Securities Ltd.

Mall Trust Corporation Ltd.
Marsh Guaranty Finance Ltd.
Master Bakers & Confectioners Finance Co. Ltd.
Merban Ltd.
Methodist Chapel Aid Association Ltd.
MIT Securities Ltd.
Mobil Europe Inc.
Mobil Services Co. Ltd.
Modern Investments Ltd.
Mountford Securities Ltd.
Mutual Aid Association Ltd.

National and Commercial Development Capital Ltd.
National Film Finance Consortium Ltd.
Norman Frizzel (Life & Pensions) Ltd.
North West Securities (Finance) Ltd.
Northern & London Investment Trust Ltd.

Oakmere Finance Ltd.
Ogden Street Estate Ltd.
Oxford Finance Co. Ltd., (The)

Pan American Employees Mutual Association Ltd.
Paribas Finance Ltd.
Peover Investments Ltd.
Phoenix Redcliffe Ltd.
Pleasure Heating Finance & Developments Ltd.
Policy Purchase & Investment Co. Ltd.
Produce & General Investments Ltd.
Provincial Towns & Country Estates Ltd.
Property Investments and Finance (Developments) Ltd.

Queen Street Trust Ltd.

Raleigh Industries (Gradual Payments) Ltd.
Reed International Ltd.
RIB Eastern Ltd.
RMC Finance Ltd.
Robert Fleming & Co. Ltd.
Robert Stanton Ltd.
Roman Wall Finance Ltd.
Roman Wall Investments Ltd.
Roman Wall Properties Ltd.

Safari Investments Ltd.
St. James's Development Trust Ltd.
St. Paul's Guarantee Corporation Ltd.
Scottish Central Finance Ltd.
Scottish & European Finance Ltd.
Second Northern & London Investment Trust Ltd.
Selap Ltd.
Shellstar Ltd.
Ship Mortgage Finance Co. Ltd.
Silbury Finance Co. Ltd.

Small Industries Council for Rural Areas of Scotland
South Birmingham Savings Society Ltd.
Southcote Finance Co. Ltd.
Southern Finance Co. Ltd.
Southsea Mortgage and Investment Co. Ltd.
Standard Guarantee Ltd.
Stewart Salmon & Co. Ltd.

TKM Credit Corporation Ltd.
TWA United Kingdom Employees Credit Union Ltd.
Timbleside Trading Co. Ltd.
Tokenhouse Finance Ltd.
Toronto Dominion Bank Investment (UK) Ltd.
Treesford Securities Ltd.
Trinity Trust and Savings Ltd.

UDT International Finance Ltd.

VMC Finance Ltd.

Warrington & South Lancashire Investment Corporation Ltd.
Western Discount Co. Ltd.
Wessex Finance Corporation Ltd.
West Central Holdings Ltd.
West End Provident & Investment Society Ltd., (The)
Westminster House & Land Investment Co. Ltd.
Wharton Street Credit Services Ltd.
Wharton Street Finance Ltd.
Whitehall Securities Corporation Ltd.
Worcestershire Housing & Savings Society, (The)

Yelverton Finance & Trading Co. Ltd.
Yorkshire Bank Finance Ltd.

The following persons held certificates, valid at 31 December 1974, under Section 123 of the Companies Act, 1967, to the effect that they had satisfied the Department of Trade that they could properly be treated for the purposes of the Moneylenders Acts, 1900 to 1927 as being persons bona fide carrying on the business of banking.

African Continental Bank Ltd.
Allied Bank International
Anglo-Continental Trust Ltd.
Anglo-Eastern Bank Ltd.
Audley Holdings Ltd.

Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo SA
Bank of Europe Ltd.
Bank Fur Gemeinwirtschaft AG
Bank Hapoalim BM
Bank of New Providence Ltd.
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.
Bank of Scotland Finance Co. Ltd.
Bank of Tokyo Trust Co., (The)
Barclays Bank Trust Co. Ltd.
Barnett, Christie Ltd.
Bear Securities Ltd.
Beverley Acceptances Ltd.
Boston Trust & Savings Ltd.
Bowmaker Ltd.
Bremar Holdings Ltd.
British Bank of Commerce Ltd.
Brook Securities & Co. Ltd.
Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd.
Burlington Investments Ltd.
Burston Finance Ltd.

Cannon Street Acceptances Ltd.
C. E. Coates & Co. Ltd.
Cedar Holdings Ltd.
Chancery Trust Ltd.
Chase Manhattan Ltd.
Citibank Trust Ltd.
Citicorp International Bank Ltd.
Cleveland Guaranty Ltd.
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd.
Commercial Bank of Malawi Ltd.
Commercial Bank of Wales Ltd.
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Concorde Trust Ltd.
Consolidated Credits & Discounts Ltd.
Co-operative Commercial Bank Ltd.
Copleys Bank Ltd.
Corinthian Securities Ltd.
Credit Suisse White Weld Ltd.
Credito Italiano SpA
Cripps Warburg Ltd.

Dalscot Ltd.
David Samuel Trust Ltd.
Dawnay Day & Co. Ltd.
Drayton Corporation Ltd.
Duboff Brothers Ltd.
Dunbar & Co. Ltd.

Eagil Trust Co. Ltd.
Edward Bates & Sons Ltd.
E. S. Schwab & Co. Ltd.
European Brazilian Bank Ltd.

First Chicago Ltd.
First International Bancshares Ltd.
First London Securities Ltd.
First Maryland Ltd.
First National Bank in Dallas
First National Securities Ltd.

Goode Durrant Trust Ltd.
Gray Dawes & Co. Ltd.
Greyhound Guaranty Ltd.
G. R. Dawes & Co. Ltd.
G. T. Whyte & Co. Ltd.
Gresham Trust Ltd.

Havana International Bank Ltd.
Hawtin & Partners Ltd.
Henry Ansbacher & Co. Ltd.
Heritable & General Investment Bank Ltd.
HFC Trust Ltd.
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd.
Hume Corporation Ltd.

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., (The)
Industrial Bank of Scotland Ltd.
Investitutions – Und Handels – Bank AG
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd.
Italian International Bank Ltd.

Jacobs Kroll & Co. Ltd.
Janata Bank
Japan International Bank Ltd.
Julian S. Hodge & Co. Ltd.
Julius Baer International Ltd.

Knowsley & Co. Ltd.

Lloyds Associated Banking Co. Ltd.
Lloyds & Scottish Trust Ltd.
Lombard North Central Ltd.
London and County Investment Ltd.
London & County Securities Ltd.
London & European Finance Ltd.
London Capital Securities Ltd.
London Mercantile Corporation Ltd.

Medens Trust Ltd.
Merrill Lynch – Brown Shipley Bank Ltd.
Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., (The)
Morris Wigram Ltd.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.
National Union Bank Ltd.
N. H. Woolley & Co. Ltd.
Nordic Bank Ltd.
North Carolina National Bank
Northern Commercial Trust Ltd.
Northern Trust Co., (The)
Norwich General Trust Ltd.

P. S. Refson & Co. Ltd.
People's Bank Ltd., (The)
Philipp Brothers & Joseph Ltd.
Pubali Bank

Raphael, Robinson & Glyn
Red Dragon Securities Ltd.
Republic National Bank of Dallas
Republic National Bank of New York
Robert Fraser & Partners Ltd.
Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Ltd.
Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Ltd., (The)
Royal Trust Company of Canada, (The)

Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Ltd.
St. Margarets Finance Ltd.
Security Trust Company of Birmingham Ltd.
Slater Walker Finance Corporation Ltd.
Societé Générale (France) Bank Ltd.
Standard Bank Ltd. (Incorporated in Pakistan)
Sterling Credit Ltd.
Sterling Industrial Securities Ltd.

Thames Guaranty Ltd.
Trade Development Bank
Trucanda Trusts Ltd.
Twentieth Century Banking Corporation Ltd.
Tozer Standard & Chartered Ltd.

UDT Finance Ltd.
UDT Securities Ltd.
United Dominions Trust Ltd.
United International Bank Ltd.

Vavasseur Trust Co. Ltd., (The)
Vernons Trust Corporation

Wallace Brothers Sassoon Bank Ltd.
Wells Fargo Ltd.
Western Bank Ltd.
Western Trust & Savings Ltd.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.
Williams, Glyn & Co.
Wintrust Securities Ltd.

Energy Secretary's statement on Burmah Oil

The following statement was made in Parliament on 15 January by Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy:

'Just before Christmas, the Burmah Oil Company approached the Government and the Bank of England about its difficulties in meeting in full the technical requirements of certain loan agreements, due to a fall in income and the contraction in the market value of its assets.

'Burmah is a major British company with widespread international interests and an important involvement in the North Sea, where we want to avoid any delay in developing the major fields of Ninian and Thistle.

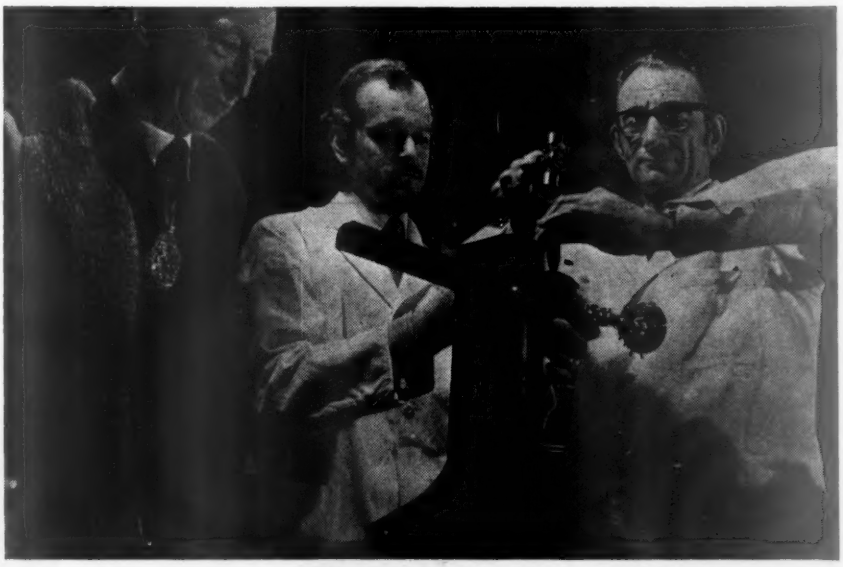
'Following consultation between the Treasury, my Department and the Bank, it was therefore agreed that the Bank would provide temporary financial support to enable the company to renegotiate its loan commitments and rationalise its activities, secured by the transfer of Burmah's unpledged holdings of the stock of BP and Shell to the Bank. The Bank offered their guarantee in support of certain substantial dollar borrowings for 12 months in the full expectation that they would be able to withdraw at the end of this period and leave the company to stand on its own.

'The Bank proposed to rely for their protection primarily on security taken from the group – which the Bank judged to be adequate. The Government considered it right to guarantee the Bank against any possibility of loss. I shall be seeking the approval of Parliament as necessary.

'In return, Burmah confirmed its firm intention to proceed fully and as quickly as possible with the development of the Ninian and Thistle fields. It also undertook, in consideration for the support to be provided by the Bank and the Government, to transfer to the Government, when required, 51 per cent of its interest in commercial oil fields on the Continental Shelf. The precise terms of the participation will be negotiated between my Department and the company.

'Discussions are continuing with the many interested parties: some modification of the arrangements which I have described may well be needed. The Bank will continue to act in close consultation with the Government; I shall keep the House informed.'

First platinum hallmark by London Assay Office



The first pieces of platinum were marked recently at the London Assay Office under the new British Hallmarking Act. Sir Harold Himsworth, the Prime Warden (left) watches P. Santall and W. Brown of the Assay Office undertaking the operation. The London Goldsmiths' Company, responsible for the assaying of gold and silver wares, is now also responsible for platinum, checking that each article is at least 95 per cent pure before hallmarking with an orb surmounted by a cross. The first piece to be hallmarked was a platinum medal awarded by the Institute of Metals to Professor Robert Hutton, for many years chairman of the Assay Office Committee of the Goldsmiths' Company.

PROTECTION OF WRECKS ACT 1973

Area off 'Tearing Ledge near Bishop Rock, Isles of Scilly' to be designated as a restricted area

The Secretary of State for Trade proposes to make an Order under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 designating as a restricted area all within 200 metres of the site off Tearing Ledge near Bishop Rock, Isles of Scilly where a vessel lies wrecked on the seabed at latitude 48° 52′ 12″ North, longitude 06° 26′ 29″ West.

After the Order is made and comes into effect it will be an offence within this area to interfere with the wreck or to carry out diving or salvage operations without the authority of a licence granted by the Secretary of State.

If any person or body wishes to make representations about the proposal to make this Order they should write to the Department of Trade, Marine Division, Branch 1B, 90/93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP by 31 January 1975.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Division of Government Departments, this digest is designed to provide industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It contains a regular series of detailed statistics on a wide range of subjects which include the following: *Labour, Fuel and Power, External Trade, Wages and Prices, Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, Finance.*

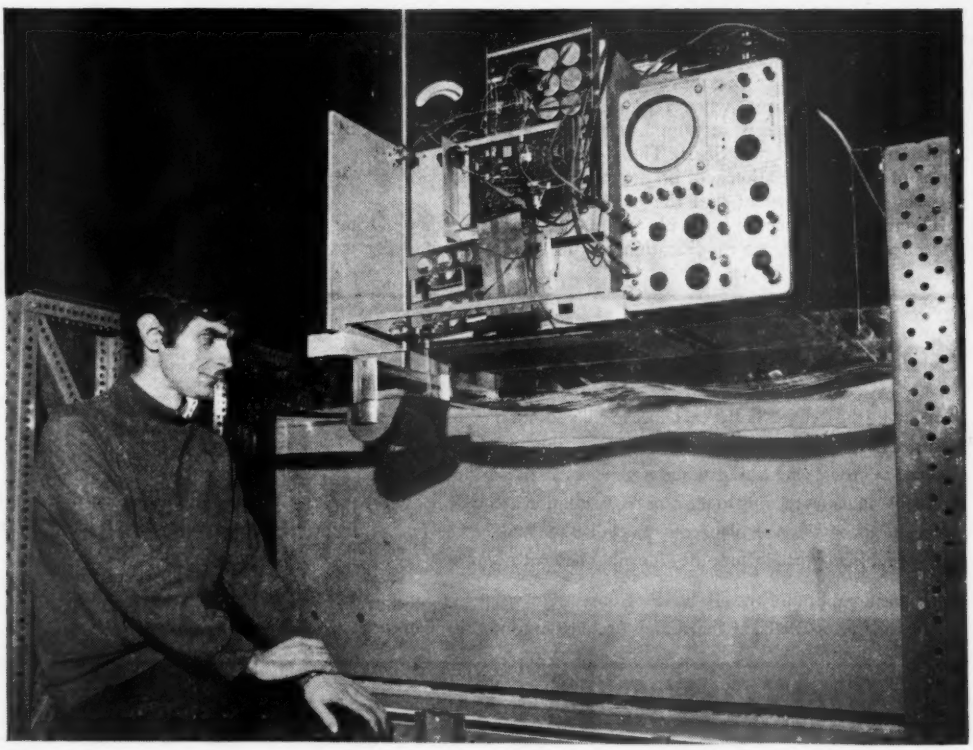
Price 85p (*by post* £1). Annual Subscription £12 including postage, and a copy of the Definitions of items and units employed in the Digest.

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH). Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.

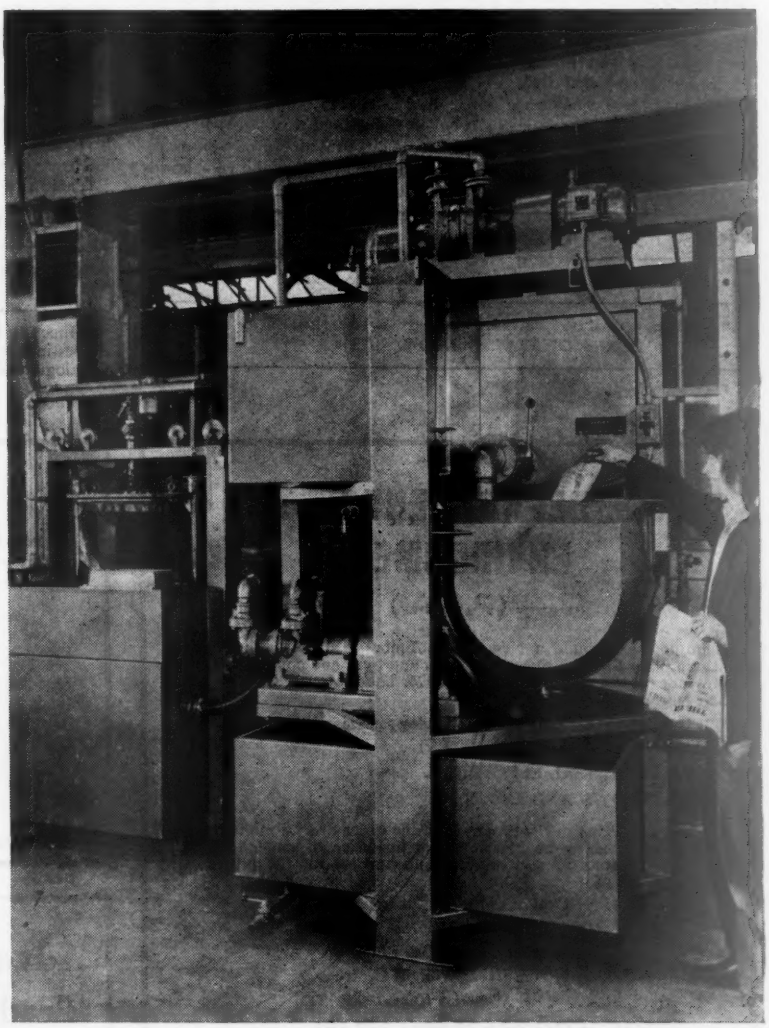
HMSO BOOKS

Photonews: innovation in industry

A 'before and after' picture showing the advantage of the new smoke-free MIG (metal inert gas) welding device which improves an operator's vision and gives a cleaner working atmosphere. The device, introduced by British Oxygen Co., is light, compact and portable and consists of an exhauster and filter unit, an extractor hose and an extraction nozzle which clamps to the existing torch nozzle. Driven by an electric motor, the exhauster unit has a suction capacity of 4,500 litres per minute and is operated either by the welding torch trigger or by direct connection to a three-phase power supply.



Stephen Salter, lecturer in mechanical engineering at Edinburgh University, photographed with his test tank for experiments in taking power from the sea. The scheme envisages a free-floating concrete sea station from which a series of vanes would be strung out to catch wave movement. Each vane would be about 15 m. by 15 m. and weigh approximately 500 tonnes. Mr. Salter has expanded the principle of a lavatory ball-cock bobbing up and down and working like a pump. He found that the ball-cock floats got about 15 per cent of the energy available but if they were tipped so that the hinge was below the surface the extraction rate went up to about 60 per cent. It looked as though the to and fro movement was better than the up and down. Over the next three years models of rotating vane power extractors will be built and tested to assess the structural feasability of wave power installations.



Top left: Hairline cracks and weld-joint faults inside small-bore tubes can now be traced and inspected by this micro industrial television camera system designed by William F. Rees Ltd., Old Woking, Surrey. The stainless steel Rees 20 is 150 mm. long and has an external diameter of less than 18 mm. It incorporates a temperature sensor to guard against high temperature damage to the electronic components.

Bottom left: At Wembley fire station, this new visual display system is enabling fire appliances to be even quicker off the mark than previously. The new mobilising system, which is being introduced at three strategic points in London, speeds up the processing of 999 emergency calls and the transmission of information to fire stations.

Right: New low-cost unit which recycles waste paper to make packaging items such as egg boxes, seedling pots, tropical fruit trays and other containers, designed by Development Techniques Ltd., Huncote, Leicestershire, particularly for use in developing countries. Newsprint, printers' off-cuts and general grades of clean waste paper can be fed into the plant which is semi-automatic but needs some manual labour. The plant is said to be generally smaller and cheaper than comparable models and is available in different sizes depending upon the required output. It is self-contained and the smallest, the Mark 1a, producing 120-130 units an hour, includes a pulp preparation station, a mechanically-operated vacuum forming and transfer station and a tunnel dryer. The larger versions have extra production units.

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

29 and 30 January 1975 Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington near Nottingham, Notts.

Auctioneers: Walker Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL (Tel. 0602 54272)

Vehicles and plant including 360 saloons, limousines, estate cars, minibuses and light vans (including 170 Morris Mini and Minor 1000 saloons and Travellers), Princess limousines, 270 Land Rovers, 52 motor cycles, loading shovels by Bray, agricultural tractors, factory trucks, fork lift trucks (200-15000 lbs) Le Tourneau rooters, G.M.C. amphibious D.U.K.W's, mobile generators, caterpillar D4C HYD angledozers, Vickers Vigor angledozer, 200 commercial vehicles including heavy duty trucks and tractors by AEC Leyland and Scammell, 110 trailers (10 cwts-50 tons). Refuellers (950-2500 galls). Fire tenders. The majority of the vehicles are sold as single lots.

4 February 1975 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.

Auctioneers: Midland Mart Ltd., (Dept. L,) Market Square, Bicester Oxon, OX6 7AL. (tel. 08692 2073)

The lots on offer include greatcoats, jerseys, trousers, raincoats, boots, blankets, carpets, rags etc. Chairs, tables, writing bureaux, wardrobes, sideboards, dressing chests, desks and bedsteads. Saloon cars, minibuses, vans, landrover, trucks, trailers, forklift trucks, pallet transporters, capstan lathes, centre lathes, milling machines, drilling machines and grinding machines. Tentage, tent heaters, tarpaulin sheets, groundsheets, sleeping bags and haversacks. 1000 Omega wristwatches. Tyres, air-compressors, chain blocks and tackle, jacks, hand tools, pumps, charging sets, electrical equipment, projectors, buttons, kitchen equipment and a large quantity of other miscellaneous stores.

Catalogues for the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times etc., are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

Department of the Environment

4 February 1975

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel. 01-903 2508 or 01-902 4482)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel. 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.
Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(P.S.A.)

is proposing to build a New British Embassy at Helsinki, Finland. Sketch plans for the Project have been approved and construction is at present expected to start about mid 1976. The Project Manager will be, Mr. Norman Isham, BA, ARCH, RIBA.

It is expected that each of the following services will form the subject of a nominated sub-contract:

(a) MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL

(b) WINDOWS AND GLAZING

The estimated cost of the project is of the order of £1.8 million. Contractors who wish to be considered for invitation to tender for either the main contract or a nominated sub-contract for the project are invited to write to:

Department of the Environment
(PROPERTY SERVICES AGENCY)
(Contracts Branch EO 6)
Room C102, Whitgift Centre
Wellesley Road,
CROYDON, SURREY CR9 3LY

Suppliers of British materials who wish to bring their products to notice should also write to the above address. Choice of the source of supply of most of the materials to be used in this project will be the responsibility of the main contractors or sub-contractors, provided that the materials conform to the design requirements and the Specification. Contractors will, of course, make their choice on normal commercial criteria of price, delivery time, etc., subject to the articles meeting with the approval of the Project Manager.

A further announcement will be made when tenders for the project are about to be invited, advising suppliers of materials about the facilities available at that stage to enable them to ascertain whether their products would be suitable for incorporation in the project, and the arrangements for bringing suitable products to the attention of the selected tenderers for the project.

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Technology News

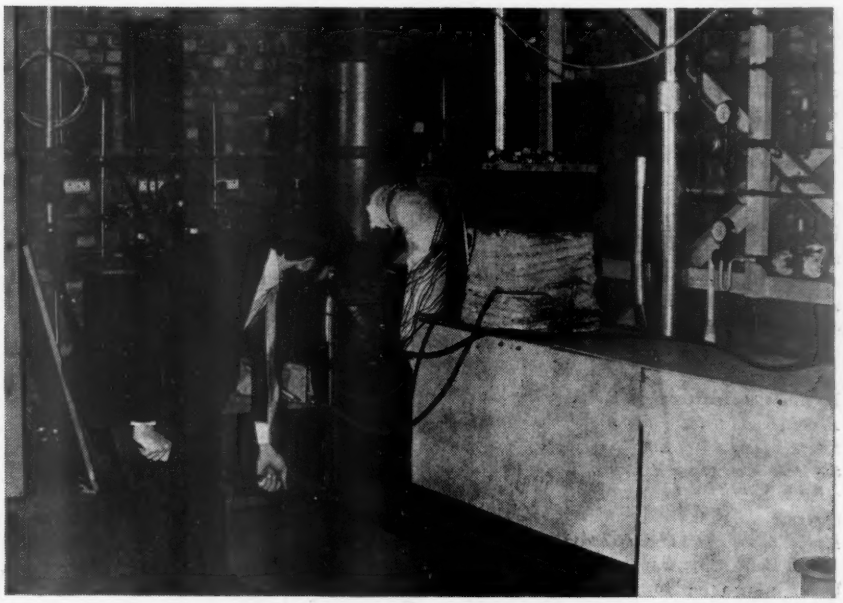
How much waste is wasted?

Many local authorities see domestic refuse as something to be disposed of, as quickly as possible. Nevertheless the questions remain. Incineration may be the most common method used, but is it the most efficient, or is it wasteful of both space and resources?

An alternative treatment is pyrolysis, or the heating of waste in an oxygen-free atmosphere, which is being investigated at Warren Spring Laboratory. (See *Trade and Industry*, 3 October 1974.)

Pyrolysis has several advantages over incineration. Physically smaller units are required because, in the absence of air, less gas is produced and cleaning requirements are less stringent. The reactor volume is therefore smaller and less capital intensive equipment is needed. As a result of this process, high grade fuels can be produced which can be stored for future use. There is no oxidation of metal constituents, and the solid product is in the form of a friable char which does not require crushing to release the metal values and fuels can be tailored to reduce pollution.

Warren Spring Laboratory is now going through preliminary discussions with an industrial partner, and other Government organisations, before installing a prototype plant for pyrolysis on a local authority site.



The first stage pilot plant pyrolysis reactor for domestic refuse in operation at Warren Spring Laboratory.

Navigation by computer

An investigation into the technical and economic feasibility of using computers in ship automation was recently carried out by the British Ship Research Association and others for a group of sponsors which comprised the Department of Industry, the Chamber of Shipping, the Shipbuilders' and Repairers' National Association and a group of companies within the Control and Automation Manufacturers' Association and the Electronic Engineering Association.

Up till now the very comprehensive report on this study has been confidential but, in view of its importance, permission has been given for a series of papers based on the report to be presented at a symposium. This will be held on 11 and 12 March, 1975 at the London Tara Hotel, Kensington, by the Royal Institution of Naval Architects with co-operation from the Institute of Marine Engineers, the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers, the Royal Institute of Navigation and the Nautical Institute.

The subject has wide-ranging implications in the operational, technical, economic and personnel fields, and the papers are intended to present a picture of these various aspects of the subject, being written by members of the multi-disciplinary team which carried out the study. Registration forms and further information may be obtained from the institutions involved.

Liquid thermal conductivity

Three scientists at the Department of Industry's National Engineering Laboratory, David Jamieson, Bruce Irving and John Tudhope, have compiled a 3,000-entry survey on liquid thermal conductivity, published last week.

The three men who are in the fluids group of the laboratory at East Kilbride, Glasgow, are experts in this field. They have produced the survey after 10 years' research and development work on the subject. It is the first time it has been published in this form. But NEL may produce another similar book if the response is sufficient.

This book, which is a comprehensive survey of world literature on this subject up to 1973, contains 16 easy-to-use tables. It covers data for 850 organic and inorganic liquids and liquid mixtures. The tables include refrigerants, salt solutions and silicones. An assessment of the information's accuracy is also given.

'Liquid Thermal Conductivity A Data Survey To 1973' published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, is on sale at Government bookshops at £9.40.

Learning the drill

Arrangements for the setting up in Scotland of a Training Centre for Drilling Technology, the first phase of which is to start at Livingston, were confirmed by Mr. Bruce Millan, MP, Minister of State at the Scottish Office earlier this month.

A beginning will be made using the premises of the Road Transport Industry Training Board, and the Petroleum Industry Training Board will be obtaining a rig from the South West of England. It is expected that the Centre will start operations this summer.

The total cost of the pilot scheme is estimated to be around £255,000. Half the agreed cost of this phase will be met by the Government outright via the Manpower Services Commission. A further £10,000 will be contributed by the Offshore Petroleum Training Association, and the remainder is to take the form of a low interest loan from the Manpower Services Commission.

Parliament

Monday, 13 January

Cleaning fluids

Mr. J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection had held discussions with manufacturers of cleaning fluids about possible dangers and abuse in the use of these products.

Mr. Williams answered: 'Many products, including some cleaning fluids, which are safe in normal use can be harmful if their vapours are deliberately inhaled. There have been consultations with some sections of the trade about this dangerous practice and we are seeking the advice of the Health Education Council on ways of discouraging it.'

Ryder Committee on British Leyland

Mr. Eldon Griffiths (Bury St. Edmunds) suggested that the Secretary of State for Industry should ask the Ryder Committee on British Leyland to confine commercially sensitive matters to a confidential appendix to their report, thereby allowing the balance of the report to be presented to Parliament.

Mr. Benn said: 'I undertook on 18 December to inform the House as soon as possible of the Ryder team's principal recommendations and their financial implications. I have taken note of the Hon. Member's suggestion but until the report is available to the Government no decision is possible on the degree of detail that could be published without damage to British Leyland's commercial interests.'

Mr. J. W. Rooker asked about the appointment of a shop steward and a member of middle management from within British Leyland to the investigating team lead by Sir Don Ryder.

'I do not think that would necessarily be the best way of ensuring that shopfloor and middle management views are taken into account,' said Mr. Benn. 'The investigating team will, of course, fully consult their representatives.'

Mr. Rooker also asked if the team would have authority to seek to contact and discuss the matter under investigation with officials of the EEC.

'The team's remit would not preclude such contacts if they are considered necessary. I have not suggested that they should do so,' replied Mr. Benn.

Aston-Martin Lagonda

Mr. Michael Shersby (Hillingdon, Uxbridge) asked for a statement on the outcome of discussions between the Department of Industry and Aston-Martin Lagonda with regard to financial assistance under the Industry Act.

Mr. Heffer answered: 'Following discussions between my Department and Aston-Martin Lagonda Ltd. the Government proposed to make financial assistance available to the company subject to a number of conditions. This offer was formally conveyed to Aston-Martin on 29 October but it was not taken up by the company.'

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Ministers of State: Eric Heffer
Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection:
Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Footwear industry

Mr. Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked what steps have been proposed by the Secretary of State for Industry to deal with unemployment and short-time working among textile and footwear operatives.

Mr. Meacher said: 'These difficulties stem largely from the drop in demand reflecting market conditions in the UK and the world generally. However, footwear and textile firms should benefit from the measures announced in the November Budget to strengthen the private industrial sector. Restraints on disruptive imports of textiles and garments already exist and have recently been reinforced on cotton yarns and by arrangements to spread restricted imports more evenly among EEC Member States. We support EEC negotiations with supplier countries for some restraints on disruptive exports of knitted textiles. We are looking urgently into the claim of disruption by certain footwear imports.'

Mr. Peter Fry (Wellingborough) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade intends to take any steps to limit the dumping of footwear from COMECON countries.

'My Department is in close touch with the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation on the problem of imports of footwear from certain East European countries,' answered Mr. Deakins. 'They are already aware that, if they wish, I am ready to consider resuming anti-dumping investigations which were put into abeyance at the end of 1973 by mutual agreement.'

Zip fasteners

Figures were requested by Mr. Rooker showing the value of imports of zip fastener components from Japan in each of the past four years.

Mr. Deakins gave the following information:

£000 cif

1971	1972	1973	1974 Jan.-Nov.
151	458	620	899

Mr. Rooker also asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would set out the value of the UK zip fastener market in each of the past four years, the export value achieved by UK manufacturers, and the level of import penetration into the UK market in general, and by Japan in particular.

'Information is not available from official sources about the total size of the UK zip fastener market but trade sources believe it to be around £15 million per annum,' answered Mr. Meacher.

'Manufacturers' sales (including exports) of zip fasteners and parts, other than of plastic, are published quarterly in Business Monitor PQ399.8.

'Information about exports and imports of zip fasteners and parts is published in Volume I of the Annual Statement of Trade for 1971 and 1972. Figures for 1973 and January-November 1974 appear in the December 1973 and November 1974 issues of the Overseas Trade Statistics.'

Hovercraft

Mr. R. C. Mitchell (Southampton, Itchen) inquired about the total value of the export of British-made hovercraft in 1974; and how this compared with the previous three years.

Mr. Deakins replied that published figures showed exports valued at £1.5 million fob during January-November 1974, and £2.3 and £0.9 million respectively for 1972 and

1973; hovercraft were not separately distinguished in 1971.

Mr. David Price (Eastleigh) asked how many vehicles and how many passengers have been conveyed from Great Britain to the continent of Europe by hovercraft in the last three years; and about the Secretary of State for Trade's plans for encouraging the more extensive use of hovercraft in this ferry trade.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'The number of vehicles carried in the years 1971 to 1973 was 178,000, 196,000 and 214,000 respectively (excluding buses and coaches, which numbered 2,000 in 1973); 1974 figures of vehicles, and passenger figures for all years, are not available. The future development of these services is a matter for the commercial judgement of the operators concerned. Government policy towards the production of hovercraft is a matter for my Rt. Hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Industry.'

Mr. Price asked the Secretary of State for Industry for information on the current annual commitment of public monies in support of the British hovercraft industry; and how that commitment is divided between civil and military applications.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'Current commitments from all sources to, or in support of, the British hovercraft industry are about £1.4 million. It is not the practice to disclose military commitments.'

Insurance companies

Mr. John Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade was satisfied with the way in which his department is discharging its statutory obligations regarding insurance companies.

'Yes sir,' said Mr. Shore. 'Although we shall all be happier when more of the detailed regulations provided for under the 1974 Act have been made and are fully effective. As regards particular companies I cannot for reasons of confidence mention names but the Department has been instrumental in protecting many thousands of policyholders in the unprecedented circumstances of the last year.'

Balance of trade

Mr. Ronald Atkins (Preston North) inquired: 'What progress is being made in reducing the deficit in the balance of trade which Great Britain has with foreign countries?'

Mr. Shore said: 'The Government's economic objective is to secure a continuing improvement in the balance of trade. The slow-down in the rate of growth of world trade has inevitably affected our performance in recent months.'

Trade with EEC

Questions about the trade deficit with the EEC in 1974 were asked by Mr. Neil Marten (Banbury) and Mr. George Gardiner (Reigate).

'On a balance of payments basis, the visible trade deficit with the EEC, in the first nine months of 1974, was £1,368 million, seasonally adjusted, compared with £768 million in the corresponding period of 1973,' said Mr. Shore.

Mr. Douglas Jay (Battersea North) asked what was the visible trade deficit of the UK with the previous EEC Six in 1974.

Mr. Shore said that estimates on a balance of payments basis are not available. The 'crude' trade deficit – that is, the difference between exports valued fob and imports valued cif – in the first 11 months of 1974 was £1,914 million or £2,088 million at an annual rate.

Mr. Shore was asked by Mr. Michael Morris (Northampton South) about proposals to improve the UK's balance of trade within the EEC.

Mr. Shore replied: 'Her Majesty's Government's economic and commercial policy is directed to the improvement of the UK's total balance of trade including trade with the EEC. The British Overseas Trade Board has the advice of the European Trade Committee and provides a wide range of services, in addition to those of ECGD, to assist British exporters. Particular proposals designed to improve our trade balance with the EEC would, of course, have to be consistent with our international obligations.'

Mr. Peter Blaker (Blackpool South) asked for an estimate of the effect of UK membership of the EEC on the deterioration in our visible trade balance at current prices between the first half of 1973 and the first half of 1974.

'The crude trade deficit doubled between these six months periods from £481 million to £964 million, a development brought about by a number of factors,' said Mr. Shore. 'I do not wish to reach any hasty conclusion about the effects of membership but I am greatly concerned at the magnitude of the deterioration in our trade balance with the EEC.'

Mr. Hugh Dykes (Harrow East) wanted to know the total value of UK imports by the other eight member countries of the EEC in the first three quarters of 1972, 1973 and 1974.

Mr. Shore said that UK exports to the EEC, seasonally adjusted, were £2,124 million, £2,898 million and £4,127 million.

Questions were asked by Mr. Michael Shersby (Hillingdon, Uxbridge) and Mr. Tim Renton (Mid-Sussex) on the ratio of the percentage increase in exports to that in imports to and from the EEC for all goods for the following periods: (a) 1970-73, and (b) between the first half of 1973 and the first half of 1974; and the ratios over the same periods for Great Britain's trade with the rest of the world, and on the movement in the UK's export and import ratio, first, with the EEC and, secondly, in the rest of the world.

Mr. Shore replied: 'Between 1970 and 1973 the percentage increase in exports fob to the EEC (6) was 58 per cent of the percentage increase in imports cif; for the rest of the world it was 79 per cent. Between the first halves of 1973 and 1974 the corresponding figures were 75 per cent and 52 per cent for all commodities.

'With respect to trade with the EEC (6) the ratios of exports fob to imports cif were 82, 73 and 67 per cent in 1972, 1973 and the first 11 months of 1974; corresponding figures for trade with the rest of the world were 89, 80 and 72 per cent.'

Trade with Japan

Mr. Peter Hardy (Rother Valley) asked for figures showing the value of manufactured goods imported from and exported to Japan in each of the last five years.

Mr. Shore gave the following figures:

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Jan.-Nov. 1974
Imports	77,619	106,507	167,148	283,865	412,261	491,529
Exports	110,184	126,012	135,021	143,177	216,782	244,328

'Figures of trade in manufactured goods defined as SITC(R) Sections 5 to 8 for the years 1970 to 1972 are published in Tables I and II of the appropriate Annual Statement of Overseas Trade and for 1973 and January to November 1974 in Tables II and V of the December 1973 and November 1974 issues of the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics.'

Mr. Hardy also wanted to know whether, and by what amount, the UK is in trade imbalance with Japan; and what was the extent of the imbalance in each quarter of 1972, 1973 and 1974.

Mr. Deakins provided the following table showing that our 'crude' trade deficit with Japan averaged £36 million a quarter in 1972, £43 million in 1973, and £57 million in the first three quarters of 1974.

UK TRADE WITH JAPAN

Overseas Trade Statistics basis, not seasonally adjusted

£ million

		Exports fob	Imports cif	Crude balance
1972	1st qtr.	37	66	−29
	2nd qtr.	48	61	−13
	3rd qtr.	35	81	−46
	4th qtr.	51	106	−55
1973	1st qtr.	56	99	−43
	2nd qtr.	68	106	−38
	3rd qtr.	69	121	−52
	4th qtr.	80	118	−38
1974	1st qtr.	79	126	−47
	2nd qtr.	89	159	−70
	3rd qtr.	82	136	−54

Trade with South Africa

Mr. Teddy Taylor (Glasgow, Cathcart) inquired about Great Britain's visible trading surplus or deficit with South Africa in the most recent annual period for which figures are available.

Mr. Shore answered: 'The "crude" balance of trade with South Africa, that is, the difference between exports fob and imports cif, was in surplus by £47 million in the 12 months ended November 1974. In recent years our crude trade balance has generally been in surplus although in 1973 there was, unusually, a deficit. The improvement in 1974 owes much to a sharp rise in our exports to the South African market.'

Computers

Mr. Geoffrey Dodsworth (South West Hertfordshire) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, to state his policy towards the supply of computers to foreign Governments.

'Subject to our international obligations, we encourage the export of computers to both public and private purchasers,' said Mr. Deakins.

Safeguards for holidaymakers

Questions about safeguards for holidaymakers affected by the collapse of travel firms were asked by Mr. Peter Rost (South East Derbyshire), Mr. Michael Neubert (Havering, Romford) and Mr. Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar).

Mr. Shore said: 'I expect to be able to introduce a Bill very shortly, and I would ask Hon. Members to await the submission of my proposals to the House.'

Parliament continued

Cost escalation insurance

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would discuss with the ECGD the possibility of providing cost escalation insurance for export contracts secured by British firms producing large scale industrial equipment.

Mr. Deakins said: 'This matter is already under discussion following representations from industry.'

Aerospace exports

Mr. Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked for the export figures for the aircraft industry in the years 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'Net exports of aerospace products were £201 million in 1970, £221 million in 1971, £287 million in 1972 and £343 million in 1973. Figures are not yet available for 1974. All of these figures exclude guided weapons which were not separately distinguished in the trade statistics prior to 1973. The figures quoted are net exports as they exclude the imported value of re-exports.'

Aviation security

Mr. Terence L. Higgins (Worthing) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade was satisfied that security checks covering internal airline routes are adequate to prevent hi-jacking.

Mr. Shore replied: 'Any statement of satisfaction would imply complacency, which cannot be justified so far as aviation security is concerned. However, I have called for searching of passengers and hand baggage on all scheduled domestic flights and I keep the situation under continuous review.'

Mr. Higgins also asked at how many public airports in Great Britain security checks are made to prevent hi-jacking; and at how many public airports no such checks are made.

'Security checks are in force at all airports with international services and at other airports with scheduled domestic services. I keep the position under continuous review,' said Mr. Clinton Davis.

'Glen Shiel'

Mr. Roger Stott (Westhoughton) asked what action is being taken arising out of the inquiry into the sinking of the Glen Shiel*; and if steps will be taken to give statutory backing to some Marine Notice recommendations.*

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'My Department has reminded the industry of the dangers of failing to fit hatch tarpaulins; has taken action to tighten up on musters and drills; and is giving special priority to the scrutiny of stability data for small vessels. The status of M notices and their relationship with statutory rules are currently being reviewed.'

EPIRB

Mr. James Johnson (Kingston upon Hull) asked if a decision has been reached regarding the use of the EPIRB, or any similar safety device for fishing trawlers.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'There is a good case for some trawlers carrying these devices and we are inviting the fishing industry to discuss with us the classes of vessel and the fishing areas for which they would be appropriate. We have also launched a research and development project covering alerting and locating devices related to maritime casualties.'

International Energy Programme

Mr. John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest) asked if the Secretary of State for Energy was satisfied that British interests and those of the United Kingdom's partners of the European Community are fully safeguarded under the voting rights for signatory states of the Agreement on an International Energy Programme.

Mr. Varley replied: 'The voting rights for signatory states of the Agreement on an International Energy Programme constitute an equitable arrangement which preserves the credibility of the crisis management proposals embodied in the Agreement and which takes proper account of the interests of all the participants. It was accepted by all those members of the EEC who participate in the Programme.'

UK energy consumption

Mr. David Penhaligon (Truro) asked for a list of the percentages of the total UK energy consumption of each primary fuel used in the generation of electricity for each year since 1965.

Mr. Varley gave the following percentages of total UK inland fuel consumption of coal, petroleum and natural gas used by power stations of the public supply (including transport undertakings) for the years 1965-73 and for January-October 1974:

	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas
1965	37.9	10.4	—
1966	39.3	11.1	—
1967	41.0	10.6	—
1968	44.5	8.7	—
1969	47.1	10.4	1.1
1970	49.2	14.5	1.1
1971	51.7	16.6	3.5
1972	54.3	20.0	6.2
1973	57.6	17.8	2.5
1974 (Jan.-Oct.)	56.8	18.5	8.0

Electricity and gas prices

Mr. John Osborn (Sheffield, Hallam) asked for the average current prices per unit of electricity and gas to the industrial user and domestic consumer, respectively; and how far these have changed over the last six months, 12 months, and 18 months, respectively.

Mr. John Smith, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, said that precise figures in the form requested were not available, but gave tables supplied by the Electricity Council and British Gas Corporation.

AVERAGE ESTIMATED PRICE OF ELECTRICITY SOLD BY AREA BOARDS IN ENGLAND AND WALES — pence/kWh

	Bills rendered during			
	July 1973	Jan. 1974	July 1974	Jan. 1975
Industrial consumers	0.77	0.82	1.04	1.18
Domestic consumers	0.96	1.02	1.02	1.34

AVERAGE REVENUE FROM REGIONAL SALES OF GAS IN GREAT BRITAIN* — pence/therm

	Year ended			
	Mar. 1973	Sept. 1973	Mar. 1974	Sept. 1974
Industrial consumers	3.52	3.44	3.63	3.84
Domestic consumers	11.15	11.10	10.96	11.19

* The industrial figures are greatly influenced by special contracts for bulk sales. Many such contracts have been and will be coming up for renewal, and the figures given are not indicative of the higher prices which will be charged on renewal. Similarly, new special contracts for bulk sales will also be negotiated at higher prices.

Industrial tariff sales are a relatively small element in the total volume of gas sold. The increases, averaging some 20 per cent, introduced in September 1974 on industrial tariffs have not been reflected in the figures in the table because statistics for the final quarter of 1974 are not yet available. Domestic tariff increases averaging 12 per cent are being implemented from the first meter reading after 1 January 1975.

Ethyl alcohol content of motor fuel

Mr. David Howell (Guildford) inquired about studies concerning an increase in the ethyl alcohol content of motor fuel, with a view to reducing the oil import bill.

Mr. Smith replied: 'My Department has had the advice of two working parties which were set up earlier in the year to examine the technical and economic factors relating to the use of methanol and its homologues as constituents of blends of petrol. They have advised that there would be no benefit to the oil import bill in the short term and, in the longer term, North Sea oil will be available.'

Impact of North Sea oil on Northern Region

A number of questions were asked by Mr. Ian Wrigglesworth (Teeside, Thornaby) about the effects of North Sea oil development on the Northern Region.

A summary of Mr. John Smith's answers is published on page 149.

Tuesday, 14 January

Buying British

Sir David Renton (Huntingdonshire) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, whether, without incurring much expense on publicity, he would inaugurate a campaign to encourage people to buy British.

Mr. Shore answered: 'It is my strong belief that in our present very difficult balance of payments situation all of us, whether as commercial or industrial buyers or as consumers, should give particular consideration to the British goods available before buying from abroad.'

Aston-Martin Lagonda Ltd.

Mr. Kenneth Warren (Hastings) asked what discussions were held, and what terms were agreed, between the Department of Industry and the Alco Corporation of America to enable the Secretary of State to stipulate as a condition of a loan from Her Majesty's Government to Aston-Martin Lagonda Ltd. that Alco must be appointed as Aston-Martin's sales agent in the United States of America.

'No discussions were held between my Department and the Alco Corporation of America,' said Mr. Benn. 'The condition that the Royston Corporation, an Alco subsidiary, should be appointed as the Aston-Martin Lagonda sales agent in the United States of America simply embodied Aston-Martin's own proposal to this effect.'

Court Line

Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked, for each of the companies of the Court Line group now in public ownership, a list for each of the last five years showing (a) the turnover and (b) the profit before tax, distinguishing in the case of turnover between that in respect of shipbuilding, shiprepairing and marine engineering and that in respect of other activities.

Mr. Meacher gave the following information:

Nationalisation of shipbuilding

Mr. Douglas Crawford (Perth and East Perthshire) asked if a Scottish Shipbuilding Corporation will be established.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'The Government will announce as soon as possible its detailed proposals for public ownership of the shipbuilding industry. The organisational structure is one of the points currently under consideration.'

Industrial Development Advisory Board

Mr. Tim Renton (Mid-Sussex) asked if in the proposed Industry Bill, the Secretary of State for Industry would strengthen the regulatory functions of the Industrial Development Advisory Board.

'The Board will continue to exercise the functions described in Section 9 of the Industry Act 1972,' said Mr. Benn.

APPLEDORE SHIPBUILDERS GROUP

£'000s

	Years to 30 September									
	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Turnover	Profit (loss) before tax	Turnover	Profit (loss) before tax	Turnover	Profit (loss) before tax	Turnover	Profit (loss) before tax	Turnover	Profit (loss) before tax
Companies engaged in shipbuilding, shiprepairing and marine engineering[3]										
Appledore Shipbuilders Ltd.	2,576	192	3,025	268	3,763	287	4,647	1,017	8,001	1,374
Companies engaged in other activities										
Appledore Constructions Ltd.	8	(.120)	1	2	14	4	N/T[4]	N/T[4]	N/T[4]	N/T[4]
Seemark Switches Ltd.	8	(5)	7	(2)	7	(.03)	7	1	32	10
R. Harris & Son (Builders) Ltd.	885[2]	45[2]	890[2]	46[2]	1,683[2]	55[2]	1,700[2]	101[2]	2,160[2]	171[2]
R. Harris and Son (Concrete) Ltd.	133[2]	16[2]	157[2]	22[2]	189[2]	24[2]	292[2]	26[2]	379[2]	41[2]
R. Harris and Son (Plant Hire) Ltd.	Formed in 1974									
Devon Concrete Works Ltd.	204	.2	168	(11)	235	.9	303	8	217[1]	10[1]
Warethorn Properties Ltd.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	353	67
Lintsgress Ltd.	11	(.7)	.4	(15)	N/T[4]	N/T[4]	208	76	64	10
K. & L. Marine Equipment Ltd.	–	–	54	11	429	31	388	60	573	44

NOTES:
[1] Figures for 1973 are for nine months to 30 September, the company's year ending having been altered from 31 December.
[2] Figures are for year ending 31 August.
[3] Marine engineering is taken to mean the manufacture of marine engines.
[4] N/T indicates non-trading.

NORTH EAST COAST SHIPREPAIRERS GROUP

£'000s

	Years to 31 March				6 months to 30.9.70		Years to 30 September					
	1969		1970				1971		1972		1973	
	Turnover	Profit (loss) before tax	Turnover	Profit (loss) before tax	Turnover	Profit (loss) before tax	Turnover	Profit (loss) before tax	Turnover	Profit (loss) before tax	Turnover	Profit (loss) before tax
Companies engaged in shipbuilding, shiprepairing and marine engineering[3]												
North East Coast Shiprepairers Ltd.	N/A[4]	41	N/A[4]	91	N/A[4]	70	N/A[4]	162	N/A[4]	117	N/A[4]	272
The Middle Docks and Eng. Co. Ltd.	1,382	226	1,672	300	910	208	2,277	454	2,191	266	3,048	517
The Mercantile Dry Dock Co. Ltd.	922	43	864	28	698	132	1,660	272	1,635	125	1,536	(20)
Brigham and Cowan Ltd.	1,124	230	1,270	264	769	143	2,049	457	1,772	105	2,213	193
Brigham and Cowan (Hull) Ltd.	687	47	685	41	378	48	800	76	697	8	587	(25)
Greenwell Dry Docks Ltd.	N/T[5]	N/T[5]	N/T[5]	N/T[5]	N/T[5]	N/T[5]	N/T[5]	N/T[5]	N/T[5]	N/T[5]	934	(126)
Companies engaged in other activities												
North East Coast Contractors Ltd.	14	1	7	–	4	–	13	1	13	–	16	–

NOTES:
[1] Minor adjustments have been made for rounding errors.
[2] Extraordinary items have been included.
[3] Marine engineering is taken to mean the manufacture of marine engines.
[4] N/A indicates not applicable.
[5] N/T indicates non-trading.

SUNDERLAND SHIPBUILDERS GROUP (FORMERLY DOXFORD AND SUNDERLAND GROUP)

£'000s

	Years to 31 March									Year to 30 September	
	1969		1970		1971		1972		6 months to 30.9.72	1973	
	Turnover	Profit (loss)[2] before tax	Turnover	Profit (loss)[2] before tax	Turnover	Profit (loss)[2] before tax	Turnover	Profit (loss)[2] before tax	Turnover	Profit (loss)[2] before tax	Turnover	Profit (loss)[2] before tax
Companies engaged in shipbuilding, shiprepairing and matine engineering[4]												
Sunderland Shipbuilders Ltd. (A)[1]	16,853	1,599	17,070	562	21,581	(1,249)	26,196					
(Formerly Doxford and Sunderland Ltd.) (B)							23,572	(1,542)	12,203	105	21,405	(179)
Doxford Engines Ltd.	N/T[3] until 30.9.72										4,200	462
Companies engaged in other activities												
Sunderland Magnetic Ltd.	N/T[3] until 30.9.72										80	7
The Sunderland Forge and Eng. Co. Ltd.	N/T[3] until 30.9.72										4,052	500
Wolsingham Steel Co. Ltd.	N/T[3] until 30.9.72										1,942	223

NOTES:
[1] The basis of calculation of turnover of Sunderland Shipbuilders Ltd. was changed during the period hence the distinction between (A) and (B).
[2] N/T indicate non-trading.
[3] Profit (loss) before tax figures exclude movements on reserves and extraordinary items during the period.
[4] Marine engineering is taken to mean the manufacture of marine engines.

Parliament continued

Industrial Act Advisory Board

Mr. Eldon Griffiths (Bury St. Edmunds) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry is proposing to add new members to the Industry Act Advisory Board.

Mr. Benn said: 'I shall make appointments to the Board as necessary to comply with the provisions of Section 9 of the Industry Act 1972, and these will be announced as they arise. The most recent has been Mr. Donald Chilvers, a senior partner of Coopers and Lybrand.'

Trade deficit with EEC

Mrs. Winifred Ewing (Moray and Nairn) asked what was the United Kingdom trade deficit with the EEC between 1970 and 1973 and to the latest date for which figures are available, as a proportion of the United Kingdom total trade deficit.

Mr. Deakins gave the following information:

VISIBLE TRADE BALANCES WITH EEC (8)

	£ million Balance of payments basis	As a percentage of total trade balance
1970	+93	*
1971	−131	*
1972	−513	76
1973†	−1,131	48
1974 1st nine months†	−1,368	36

* Percentages are inappropriate: the total trade balance was −£9 million in 1970 and +£285 million in 1972.
† Excluding trade in oil the percentages were 76 and 100 respectively: figures for earlier years are not available on this basis.

Wednesday, 15 January

London Capital Group

Mr. Dennis Skinner (Bolsover) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would set up special investigation into the London Capital Group and associated subsidiaries.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied that, following preliminary inquiries by officers of the Department of Trade, the Secretary of State appointed Mr. M. D. Sherrard, QC, and Mr. I. F. H. Davison, FCA, on 31 December 1974 as Inspectors under Section 165(b) of the Companies Act 1948, to investigate the affairs of London Capital Group Ltd. Mr. Clinton Davis went on: 'The Inspectors are empowered to investigate the affairs of that company's subsidiary companies. They commenced their inquiries without delay. Subsequently he appointed the same Inspectors under Section 165(b) to investigate the affairs of Export Promotions and Consultancy Services Ltd. and of Global Imex Ltd. – companies in which Mr. Stonehouse is returned as a director and a major shareholder.'(*See also page 152.*)

Food subsidies

Mr. David Price (Eastleigh) inquired about the current annual cost of food subsidies to the consumer; the distribution of the total cost between the various foods subsidised; and about provisions to maintain the prices of the foods in question at their present levels in the face of further increases in the costs of production, distribution and storage.

Mr. Maclennan said: 'The estimated cost of food subsidies in the current financial year is as follows:

	£ million
Bread	63.4
Butter	55.2
Cheese	39.0
Household flour	4.5
Milk	323.1
Tea	16.7
Total	501.9

The level of subsidy on particular foods will be kept under review in the light of the developing market situation and any price notifications submitted to the Price Commission.'

Waste paper

Mr. Hugh Rossi (Haringey, Hornsey) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would introduce, as a matter of urgency, a Government-supported scheme for stabilising the market for waste paper so as to encourage local authorities to salvage the three million tonnes not reclaimed each year at an estimated annual cost to the balance of payments of £240 million.

'The Waste Paper Advisory Group, which I chair, is urgently studying possible ways and means of stabilising the waste paper market in the future,' Mr. Meacher replied. 'The Government will consider the results of this study, which is expected in the spring, closely and sympathetically.'

Government financial support for industry

Mr. Tim Renton (Mid-Sussex) wanted to know the total sum to which the Government has issued guarantees, loans and grants of public money to support industry and workers' co-operatives since coming to office in March 1974, and the cost to public funds attributable to the invoking of the Industry Act by the Department of Industry since March 1974.

Mr. Heffer replied: 'Expenditure by Department of Industry on loans, grants and purchase of shares under the Industry Act has totalled £236 million in the period 1 March-31 December 1974. Guarantees given in the same period total £237 million, of which £179 million was given under Section 10, £53 million under Section 8 and £5 million under Section 7. No expenditure has yet been incurred in support of workers co-operatives, but conditional offers have been made as follows:

Meriden co-operative	£4.95 million
Kirkby Manufacturing and Engineering Co. Ltd.	£3.9 million
Scottish News Enterprise Ltd.	£1.2 million

Mr. John Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling) asked whether the Kirkby Manufacturing and Engineering Co-operative has become a registered company.

'Yes,' said Mr. Meacher. 'The company, Kirkby Manufacturing and Engineering Ltd. was incorporated on 6 December 1974.'

Mr. Stanley also inquired about cash payments made by the Department of Industry to IPD (Industrial) Ltd., or to its employees since the company went into receivership; and under what legislation such payments were made.

Mr. Benn said: 'A grant of £137,500 under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 was paid to the Receiver of IPD (Industrial) Ltd. towards losses incurred by him in operating the business as a going concern. It is expected that the first instalment of the £3.9 million grant under Section 7 of the Industry Act to Kirkby Manufacturing and Engineering Ltd. will be paid by tomorrow.'

Thursday, 16 January

Trade deficit with EEC

Mr. Peter Blaker (Blackpool South) asked what part of the crude trade deficit of £964 million with the EEC in the first half of 1974 was represented by any net contribution to the EEC budget and by capital flows, respectively.

'Neither of these factors contributed to the crude trade deficit which relates to trade in goods,' replied Mr. Deakins. 'Transfers relating to the EEC Budget are included among invisible transactions and in the first half of 1974 the net contribution was £33 million. There is no comprehensive information available for capital flows between the United Kingdom and the EEC.'

Export credits

Mr. John Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling) asked for details of the modifications to the agreement with the clearing banks to restrict their rate of return under the refinancing scheme for export credits referred to in Command Paper No. 5786.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'The modifications provide for the tapering of the agreed rate of return to the banks when the observed rate, on which this is based, is between 7½ per cent and 14 per cent. This should provide substantial savings to public funds over the next three years. We shall be giving further details of the revised refinancing arrangements in the course of the debate of the

Small Firms Information Centres

Centre	Telephone	Freefone area	Freefone	Telex
Birmingham	021-643 3344	West Midlands	4054	337919
Bristol	294546	South West	9910	449650
Cardiff	396116	Wales	1208	497515
Glasgow	041-248 6014	Scotland	846	779334
Leeds	445151	Yorks/Humberside	5361	557687
London	01-828 2384	London & South East	2079	917920
Luton	29215	Eastern	372	826115
Manchester	061-832 5282	North Western	6005	667952
Newcastle	25353	Northern	529	537429
Nottingham	49791	East Midlands	4062	377313

Export Guarantees Amendment Bill which is soon to receive its Second Reading.'

Postal charges

An estimate of the likely inflationary effect of the recently announced increases in the postal and telephone charges was requested by Mr. Arthur Lewis (Newham North West).

Mr. MacKenzie answered: 'The direct effect is an increase in the Retail Price Index of just over one-third of 1 per cent. The calculation of the indirect effect is more difficult but it could be up to two-thirds of 1 per cent. The latter would of course take place over a period of time as firms adapt their prices.'

Industrial Development Advisory Board

Mr. Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk) wanted to know the qualifications and business interest of each of the members of the Industrial Development Advisory Board.

Mr. Heffer answered: 'As required by Section 9(3) of the Industry Act 1972, the membership of the Industrial Development Advisory Board embraces wide experience in industry, banking, accounting or finance. All members notify their current financial interests but this information is provided on a confidential basis.

'The business interests of the present chairman and members of the Industrial Development Advisory Board as shown in *Who's Who*, the *Directory of Directors* and other published sources are as follows:

Chairman

Mr. R. A. Clark – Chairman and chief executive of Hill, Samuel & Co.
Chairman, National Film Finance Corporation.
Deputy chairman of Hill Samuel Group Ltd.

Director of:
Black-Clawson (Converting) Ltd.
Black-Clawson International Ltd.
City and International Trust Ltd.
Hickson and Welsh (Holdings) Ltd.
Imperial Metal Industries Ltd.
Lyddons Pulp Ltd.
Marchwiel Holdings Ltd.
Parsons and Whittlemore Ltd.
Parsons and Whittlemore Lyddon Ltd.
Reed Bros (Woolwich) Ltd.
W. A. Baker Ltd.

Members

Mr. G. W. Barlow – Chairman and chief executive of Ransome Hoffman Pollard Ltd. and subsidiaries.

Vice-president of:
British Mechanical Engineering Confederation.

Director of:
Viking Oil Ltd.

Mr. K. R. Bond – Deputy managing director of The General Electric Co. Ltd.

Director of:
Associated Electrical Industries Ltd.
English Electric Co. Ltd.

Mr. G. A. H. Cadbury – Chairman and managing director of Cadbury-Schweppes Ltd.

Director of:
Bank of England.
Cadbury Schweppes (Overseas) Ltd.
Daily News Ltd.
L. Rose and Co. Ltd.
Metal Box Co. Ltd.

Mr. A. Campbell Fraser – *Chairman of:*
DCI (Holdings) Ltd.
DCI (Scotland) Ltd.
DCI (Northern) Ltd.

Mr. D. R. Chilvers – Senior investigation partner of Messrs. Coopers and Lybrand.

Mr. R. E. B. Lloyd – Chief executive of Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd.

Director of:
Australian and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.
Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd.

Mr. C. H. Urwin – Assistant general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr. Kilroy-Silk also inquired about the salary and expenses of members of the Industrial Development Advisory Board.

'No payments are made to members of the Board beyond reimbursing claims for expenses at appropriate civil service rates,' said Mr. Heffer.

Friday, 17 January

Investigation of alleged dumping

Mr. Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would publish in full the present departmental criteria adopted for the investigation of alleged dumping of goods in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'The criteria to be followed in an investigation of alleged dumping in the UK are laid down in detail in the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969. Before accepting a case for investigation the Department requires reasonable prima facie evidence that there is dumping within the meaning of the Act and that this is causing or threatening material injury to a British industry. Under the Treaty of Accession to the EEC the Department may continue in general to investigate independently allegations of dumping in the UK until the end of the transitional period, ie 30 June 1977. But cases involving goods subject to the Common Agricultural Policy or the interest of a Community producing industry or imports from other members of the Community must be dealt with by the EEC Commission.'

Meat exports

Information was requested by Mr. W. W. Hamilton (Central Fife) on the value of meat exports in each of the last five years; and the percentages in carcase form.

Mr. Deakins gave the following figures:

	1970 (3)	1971 (3)	1972 (3)	1973	Jan.-Nov. 1974
Meat, meat preparations and live animals wholly or mainly for human food £ million fob (1)	41.1	34.7	71.2	102.3	81.3
Percentage in carcase form (2)	41.7	55.3	64.1	73.9	82.0

NOTES:
(1) SITC(R) Divisions 00 and 01 less breeding and dairy animals, horses, asses, mules and hinnies.
(2) SITC(R) Division 01 less meat preparations in Group 013, but including offals and hams in cans or other airtight containers.
(3) Figures for years 1970-72 include swine exported for breeding purposes.

Do you use statistics?

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) prepares a wide range of reliable and detailed figures on the United Kingdom. It is usually worth checking to see if what you want is available from them. You can see many government statistical publications at your local public library, buy them from HMSO or refer to the comprehensive collection held at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4N 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

A free pamphlet, *Government Statistics – a brief guide to sources*, gives up-to-date contact points in Departments for further information. You can obtain copies from regional offices of the Department of Industry or by writing to the Central Statistical Office Press and Information Service, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

Imports from Japan

Mr. Peter Snape (West Bromwich East) asked the Secretary of State for Trade whether he plans any action to curb the quantity of Japanese imports into the United Kingdom.

'No,' said Mr. Deakins. 'In the first 11 months of 1974 imports from Japan comprised less than 2½ per cent of total UK imports. To adopt discriminatory restrictions on imports from Japan would not only be in breach of our international obligations but also invite retaliation against our rapidly growing exports to Japan.'

Airline Users Committee

Mr. John Golding (Newcastle under Lyme) asked if airlines will be encouraged to give free and adequate advertising facilities to the Airline Users Committee.

'I understand that the Committee will itself be giving further consideration to this matter, and I would certainly hope that they will be able to make satisfactory arrangements,' answered Mr. Clinton Davis.

Mr. Ian Stewart (Hitchin) asked, whether, before sanctioning the proposed new air routes in the London terminal control area, the Secretary of State for Trade had satisfied himself that the radio station at Wallington would not be adversely affected if a stacking beacon for air traffic were to be erected at Barkway.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'I am advised that the operation of this radio station is unlikely to be affected adversely by the currently envisaged use of the proposed air traffic radio beacon at Barkway.'

Customs notices of interest to exporters

The following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

7 Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.

17 (May 1973) Arrangements for preferential trade between the Channel Islands and the United Kingdom.

49 Temporary importations: international co-operation.

104 Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.

112 Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.

112A Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.

118 Samples imported for promoting export trade.

132A Sugar: cessation of Import Duties and Imposition of Levies under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC and the Sugar Board Charge.

172 Hydrocarbon Oils: drawback of duty.

207 Re-imported goods: relief from Customs duty and Value Added Tax.

210 Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.

221 Process Inwards Relief and Pre-financing of export refunds on products for process.

221A Section 7 relief: changes in procedure.

223 Export relief on goods exported in the same state as at import ('Same state section 7 relief').

224 The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.

241 European Economic Community: Compensatory, Levy and Addendum thereto.

275 Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.

290 Export of personal and household effects.

291 Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.

300 Export reliefs scheduling scheme.

703 VAT – Exports. (Revised November 1973)

704 VAT – Retail Export Schemes. (Revised November 1973)

705 VAT – Tax free sales of motor vehicles to tourists, etc.

750 Community transit – general.

750A Community transit – list of Offices of Departure, Transit and Destination and Guarantee Offices in the United Kingdom, etc.

750B Extension of the Community Transit procedures to Austria and Switzerland.

751 Notes on completing Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3.

752 Free circulation of goods in the European Communities.

753 Community transit – the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail.

754 Documentation for fish caught by British fishing vessels.

755 Community transit – special control procedures.

756 Instructions on the use of loading lists as descriptive parts of forms T1, T2 or T3.

774 Hydrocarbon Oils Customs Duties: Additions of *Ad Valorem* Protective Element.

800 EEC Common Agricultural Policy: Customs procedures in respect of export refunds and export licences.

810 EEC Preferences – Free Trade Agreement between the EEC and EFTA countries.

810A EEC Preferences – EFTA countries. Simplification of the documentation system described in Notice 810. Introduction of universal form of movement certificate EUR 1.

812, 812A EEC Preferences – Turkey.

817 (June 1973) EEC Preferences – Tunisia.

818 (June 1973) EEC Preferences – Egypt.

819 (May 1973) EEC Preferences – Cyprus.

821 EEC Preferences – simplified procedure for sending evidence to EEC customers about the origin of goods.

830 Arrangements between Denmark and United Kingdom.

BOTB News

Opportunities for British Exporters

An appeal to British exporters to try to find new markets was made by Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, when he addressed the Council of the Electronic Board in London on 15 January.

He said: 'Britain is in the top five of the world exporters of manufactures. We pride ourselves on being a great trading nation, on being world salesmen. Now is the time for us to give full rein to the qualities which earned us this reputation.

'We must seize the opportunities presented to us by the fast changing patterns of world trade. The oil exporting states are now earning far more than they can spend in goods and services – but they now constitute a far bigger market for our goods than ever before. And it is a market which can be expected to go on growing.

'World trade may currently be at a low ebb – but there are orders to be won if we try hard enough. In South America and Eastern Europe – not just the OPEC countries – new developments, new shifts in purchasing power, mean new chances for our exporters. The same considerations apply to many of the countries of South East Asia, where earning from oil developments as well as other commodities have brought a major expansion of development plans in the last year or two – as I saw for myself on my recent visit to that part of the world. We have got to win for ourselves a bigger share of these newer markets as well as of our traditional ones.'

The Minister said the country was facing the most difficult economic outlook for 30 years.

'The Government has now put it beyond all doubt that the economic imperatives for British prosperity demand that for most of us there can be no increase whatsoever in our living standards for the next few years. There may well be a period of real austerity ahead for many of us. We must, if we are to survive in the harsh and uncertain world of today, give overriding priority to investment and to the balance of payments. Both must come before either public expenditure or private consumption.'

Eric Deakins to discuss export prospects in South East Asia

Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Trade, will be meeting British businessmen at the London Chamber of Commerce on Friday, 7 February to discuss his recent visit to Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. The Minister will outline the general prospects of trade with SE Asia and will subsequently wish to discuss his views with those businessmen that attend. The meeting will take place at 11.30 am at the London Chamber of Commerce, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4. A buffet will also be provided. Inquiries should be addressed to Miss Tamara Lazarowicz, 01-248 4444, ext. 306, London Chamber of Commerce, from whom booking forms can be obtained.

Full cargo on maiden SD/14's voyage from Liverpool

The new SD 14 cargo ship *Arrino* recently sailed from the Port of Liverpool on her maiden voyage with over 11,500 DWT of general cargo for the west coast of South America. Over 100 heavy lifts were loaded, many of which were handled by the Port of Liverpool's floating crane *Birket*. She is one of a fleet of three floating cranes operating in the port, the largest of which can lift up to 200 tons. The *Arrino* of 9,100 gross tons was built by Austin and Pickersgill Ltd. at Sunderland for the Australind Steam Shipping Co. Ltd., London. She is on long-term charter to the Chilean shipping company, Compania Sud Americana de Vaplores of Valparaiso, whose agents in Liverpool are Vogt & Maguire Ltd. Picture shows the *Birket* operating alongside the *Arrino* in Canada Dock, Port of Liverpool.

Exhibitions and Fairs

British firms loom large at home textiles event

From R. Weatherburn, British Consulate-General, Frankfurt: On the opening morning, the atmosphere at Heimtex, the international fair for home textiles, floor coverings and household textiles (Frankfurt 8-12 January), was rather depressed and many exhibitors were expecting the worst. As the day progressed, however, and the first of the total of almost 54,000 trade visitors passed through the doors and the halls began to bustle with activity, spirits began to rise.

Of a total of 881 exhibitors – an increase of about 14 per cent over 1974 – no fewer than 414 were from outside Germany, 26 countries being represented. British firms, 126 in all, formed by far the largest foreign contingent followed by Italy with 38, Belgium with 37 and France with 31 firms.

As at previous events in this series of fairs, British participation was dominated by some 100 firms grouped in three joint ventures sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board in collaboration with the relevant trade associations. The largest of these was the group staged under the auspices of the British Carpets Export Promotion Council (the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers and the Tufted Carpet Manufacturers Association) comprising 56 firms. Their stands, divided between two halls of the fair devoted entirely to floor coverings, were extremely impressive and compared favourably with those of their competitors. The range of British carpets on show was as wide as ever and, although there were no spectacular success stories, the majority of firms in this group expressed satisfaction with the results achieved.

A further 37 firms from the United Kingdom (including six brought together by the Design Council) made up the joint venture under the auspices of the National Wool Textile Export Corporation. The ever increasing range of colourful household textiles displayed by this group was second to none and almost all of the exhibitors in this joint venture were extremely pleased with the volume of business done, as well as the number of samplings and the quality of inquiries received. In fact, a number of exhibitors, including three showing at a Frankfurt fair for the first time, described this event as exciting and highly successful.

The third of the joint venture groups was that with the Irish Linen Guild in which seven Northern Ireland firms took part. The Guild manned an information stand and the total exhibit, which was again designed on the open-plan principle, attracted a steady stream of visitors. Here, too, exhibitors were very agreeably surprised at the results achieved, one veteran exhibitor of the group describing the fair as his most successful to date.

According to the fair company's official statistics, the exhibition attracted slightly more than the 54,000 visitors recorded at the 1974 event. The feeling among British exhibitors was that there were, in fact, fewer visitors than at any previous event in this series of fairs. On the other hand, they felt that those visitors that did attend were of the more serious kind and British firms reported having done good business with buyers from Scandinavia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Germany. Buyers from South Africa, Japan, Australia and New Zealand were also in evidence. A survey carried out by the fair organisers towards the end of the fair revealed that 87 per cent of the exhibitors were satisfied with the results achieved.

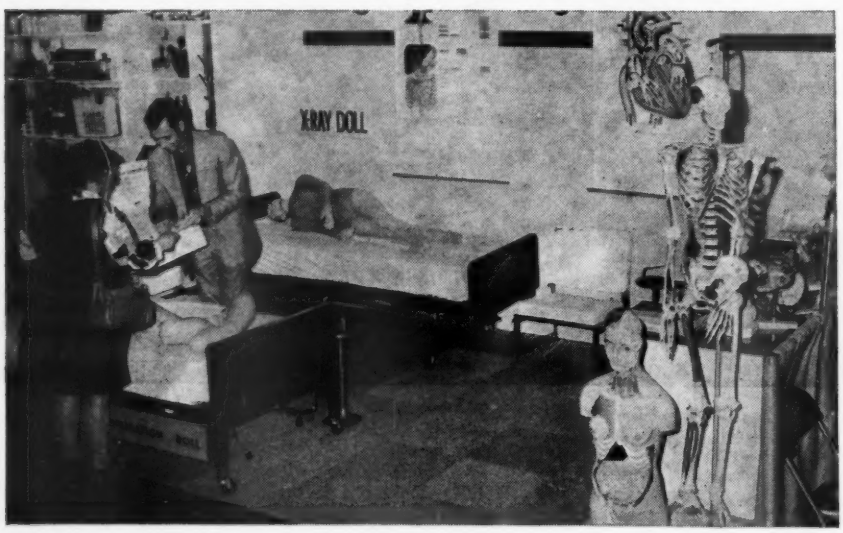
Sparkle of glass and china in US

Representatives from 18 companies took part in a joint venture display at the Atlantic City China and Glass Show earlier this month. The firms were sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board and the Department of Commerce of Northern Ireland.

January is the leading month for buyers of china and glassware in the United States and this exhibition afforded British exhibitors an opportunity to take advantage of the American Bicentennial celebrations in 1976. Limited edition commemorative items and giftware reflecting the occasion are expected to be of special interest to US department store buyers this year and reproduction sets of flintlock pistols in presentation cases and grandfather clocks were among the items UK companies exhibited.

Other items displayed by UK firms are examples of hand-polished crystal, hand-embossed earthenware, marble tables and fireplaces, Ulster weaving, art prints and posters, hotplates and automatic tea-making equipment.

Anatomical models displayed on the stand of Adam Rouilly (London) Ltd. at last month's Annual Convention of the American Vocational Association in New Orleans. The company was one of three which participated in a United Kingdom joint venture, sponsored by the Industrial Council for Education and Training Technology and supported by BOTB.



Cologne's calendar for 1975

Nineteen trade fairs and exhibitions, starting with the German Furniture Fair, 22-26 January, are to be held in Cologne this year. This was announced at a press conference and reception held in London last week to mark the retirement of Cologne International Trade Fairs' United Kingdom representative and to introduce his successor.

After 10 years with the organisation, Henry E. Melsom MBE has retired and is succeeded by John A. Naylor of International Trade Fairs Agencies.

The other 18 events announced for the 1975 Cologne calendar are: ISM, international sweets and biscuit fair (3-7 February); International Hardware Fair (13-16 February); International Housewares Fair (14-16 February); International Men's Fashion Week (21-23 February); Domotechnica, international fair for large household apparatus and small electrical appliances (2-5 March).

West German Art Fair Cologne-Düsseldorf (7-16 March); International Fair for the Child (14-16 March); Roof + Wall 1975 – trade exhibition in conection with the 76th National Convention of the German Roofing Trade (8-11 May); Geodetic Week 1975 (22-27 May) (Convention 22-28 May); Interzum, international fair of accessories, machines and materials for furniture production, interior decoration and furnishing – machines for the upholstered furniture industry (4-7 June); Economic and Trade Exhibition of the People's Republic of China (13-25 June).

International Men's Fashion Week (22-24 August); Anuga, world food market (13-18 September); Spoga, international trade fair of sports goods, camping equipment and garden furniture (28-30 September) and International Garden Trade Fair (28-30 September); International Fair for the Child (10-12 October); Orgatechnik, exhibition for organisation and technique in office and works (21-24 October); 4th International Exhibition of Sports Facilities and Bath Installations, with international convention (5-8 November).

In addition to these 19 trade fairs and trade exhibitions, a further 13 national exhibitions, displays and buyers' meetings, numerous major and minor events of all kinds will be held in the Cologne exhibition buildings and grounds during 1975.

Reviewing the schedule at the London press conference, C. F. von der Heyde, managing director of the Cologne Trade Fair Company, said that the 19 events constitute a record in the 50-year history of the fair grounds.

A new two-storey exhibition hall with a gross floor space of 473,440 sq.ft. is to be completed by the end of the year, he said. This means that the connected hall space then available will be extended to about 2,152,000 sq. ft. In addition the fair grounds are to be linked to the country's motorway network this year by an approach road free from crossings or intersections.

Mr. von der Heyde stated that a further increase in the number of exhibitors and visitors from foreign countries, consistent participation by German industry and results from the fairs exceeding expectations were the main features of the Cologne programme of fairs in 1974. Fifteen trade fairs and trade exhibitions as well as 100 national displays, major and minor events of all kinds occupied a total gross hall space of more than 1 million sq. metres (10,760,000 sq. ft.).

As far as the 15 trade fairs and trade exhibitions were concerned, the biggest numbers of exhibitors were reached by Great Britain with 526 direct exhibitors and another 110 represented firms, he reported. Then followed France (494 + 119), Italy (452 + 106), Holland (309 + 69), Austria (169 + 11), Spain (166 + 13), the USA (165 + 67), Japan (165 + 65), Belgium (159 + 30), Switzerland (121 + 32), Sweden (115 + 30), Denmark (101 + 9) and India (81).

Showcase schedule set for London's US Trade Center

The US Trade Center has announced the following programme of major events scheduled to take place at its new exhibition and conference facilities at 4/5 Langham Place, London W1.

Advanced Semiconductor Electronic Components, 20-24 January; Automated Business Systems, 24-28 February; Women's Outwear Apparel, 12-14 March; Electronic Production and Test Equipment, 15-18 April; Instruments and Equipment for Electrical Power Generation, 29 April-1 May; Telecommunications Systems and Equipment, 12-16 May; Commercial and Industrial Security Equipment, 2-6 June.

The US Trade Center, opened last October, claims to be the most modern, purpose-built exhibition and conference facility of its kind in Britain today. Sponsored by the US Department of Commerce, the Trade Center provides American industry with a showplace in which to promote its products and services and provides British industry with an opportunity to inspect the latest American technological advances.

Further information on US Trade Center exhibitions and free show entrance tickets are available from: The Director, US Trade Center, 4/5 Langham Place, London W1N 8AE; tel. 01-637 0581.

Paris: lights, carpets and furniture together

A total of 73 British firms exhibited their products at three international trade fairs held concurrently in the same exhibition centre in Paris. Their participation was organised by the British Overseas Trade Board in collaboration with trade organisations.

International Lighting Exhibition, 15-20 January: With the backing of BOTB, a joint venture display was again presented at this annual event in collaboration with the Decorative Lighting Association. The official group of 20 British firms presented all types of interior decorative lighting.

Carpet and Floor Covering Exhibition, Salon du Tapis, 16-20 January: At the internationally known Salon du Tapis, this year's British joint venture display, organised in conjunction with the British Carpet Export Association, consisted of 16 British firms.

International Furniture Show, 16-20 January: This well-established trade fair, held every other year, is one of the most important European events of its kind. As in past years, BOTB-supported British firms in collaboration with the British Furniture Manufacturers Federation. The joint venture group of 36 British firms exhibited antiques and reproductions of traditional British furniture, as well as modern styles.

Electronics firms showing worldwide

The Electronic Engineering Association in the continuance of its policy to support industry operations concerned with overseas markets, will again sponsor and coordinate participations with the support of the British Overseas Trade Board during 1975.

EEA-sponsored projects for UK-based electronics companies will cover the four corners of the world. On the American continent groups will be organised to show at IEEE Intercon in New York in April; the National Association of Broadcasters event, Las Vegas in April; and the Wescon Show, San Francisco in September. In late October there will be a group in Toronto attending the International Electrical-Electronic Conference and Exposition.

A group will show at the Australian International Radio Electrical and Electronics event to be held in Sydney in August.

Nearer home, EEA will sponsor groups to Moscow's Communications Exhibition and the Montreux TV event, both shows being held in May. In September, another UK contingent will exhibit at Microwave, due to take place in Hamburg.

Missions and Tours

North England group ready for South America trip next month

From John L. Hobbs, Director, North of England Development Council: The first overseas trade mission ever sponsored by the North of England Development Council will be leaving this country for Brazil at the end of February. In a busy three-week schedule, representatives of 16 companies, mainly based in the north of England, will be making or renewing contacts in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, under the auspices of the British Overseas Trade Board's outward mission scheme, as well as taking part in individual visits to other Brazilian centres.

The sponsoring of trade missions – four more are planned for this year and early 1976 – marks a significant extension of the North of England Development Council's regional promotional activities.

The current world and national economic climate are such that the Council's primary aim of attracting new and diverse industrial development to combat high levels of unemployment faces increasing competition.

In an atmosphere where there can be industrial and commercial uncertainty in some sectors, NEDC must work much harder to encourage plans for expansion into the Northern Region. Internationally, the competition to attract foreign investment has also become considerably keener. The result is that the work of attracting investment has assumed a longer term aspect at this time and the Council sees employment protection as a priority in present circumstances.

The most satisfactory way to protect employment is to keep the order books full. A tendency to stagnation in the level of internal business in the United Kingdom means that the fullest possible advantage must be taken of those export markets in which British industry can compete successfully.

One such market is Brazil where a firm monetary and planning policy has cut back the very high levels of inflation experienced in the middle and late 60s to a much more acceptable figure, viewed against the world-wide graph of inflation today. At the same time the whole basis of the Brazilian economy has been purposefully shifting from agricultural industry towards manufacturing and service industries.

To achieve this Brazil has needed, and continues to need, large quantities of the very products in which British industry has a well-established reputation: machinery of all types, transport equipment, iron and steel, chemical and many types of heavy engineering equipment.

Many of these products are the specialities of Northern-based companies and the 16 firms taking part in the Brazilian mission represent a wide range of expertise and merchandise.

Most importantly, in the strongly competitive Brazilian market, the companies can offer the reliability that comes from the Northern Region's excellent labour-relations record, the proven ability of its industry to meet delivery dates and the high standard of workmanship that is a hallmark of Northern products.

The Brazilian mission is to be led by John Bridge, the North of England Development Council's Head of Industrial Development. The mission secretary is R. H. D. Parker of the Northern Regional Office of the Department of Trade which has been working with NEDC in the organisation of the mission.

The companies taking part in the mission are: W. Richard and Sons Ltd. of Middlesbrough, fabricator of steelwork for port construction, including tie rods, whalings and bollards in both cast iron and cast steel; Raine Engineering Products Ltd. of Swalwell, Newcastle, which makes track shoes for bulldozers and excavators of many makes as well as mast channels and 'I' beams for forklift trucks; Charles Openshaw and Sons (Manchester) Ltd., maker of rubber offset printing blankets, textile damper covers, packing materials and lithographic press chemicals; John Morgan Printing Machinery Ltd. of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, which makes business form printing and collating machines and the ancillary equipment to go with them.

Matrix Churchill International Ltd. of Coventry, maker of steel tube, domestic appliances, automotive testing equipment, machine tools, cutting and metrology equipment; B. and S. Massey of Manchester, maker of hot forging equipment; James Lumb and Sons Ltd. of Elland, Yorkshire, which offers a complete service from initial proposal to final erection of rolling mill and steelworks plant; Joyce Loebl Ltd. of Team Valley, Gateshead, maker of scientific instruments; Head Wrightson Process Engineering of Stockton-on-Tees, maker of sinter plants, steelplant equipment and mineral processing plant; T. K. Fielder Ltd. of Eastleigh, Hampshire, which makes turbo rapid powder mixing plants for the plastics, pharmaceutical and chemical industries;

Daniel Doncaster and Sons Ltd. of Sheffield, maker of rolled rings for aerospace, petro-chemical and engineering industries and special forgings and castings for engines of all types; Camrex (Holdings) Ltd. of Sunderland, which specialises in marine paints, blast primers and tank coatings; Bonas Machine Company Ltd. of Sunderland, which manufactures high speed narrow fabric weaving looms; Eurographic Ltd. of Hull, offering a full packaging and marketing consultancy service; Arrow Construction Equipment Ltd. of Blyth, Northumberland, making mobile hydraulic hammers, tilting platform trailers and platform semi-trailers; Abrahams and Co. (Birmingham) Ltd., which produces a range of pressed English lead crystal and coloured glassware and a variety of plated metal giftware.

Measuring market in South Africa

The Measurement, Control and Automation Conference in collaboration with the British Overseas Trade Board, is sponsoring a mission of British businessmen to South Africa during March. They are to meet buyers and to investigate in some depth the market potential as regards the industrial application of measurement, control and automation equipment and systems.

The mission is being organised for MCAC by the BEAMA Federation.

MCAC states that it represents the trade associations of British manufacturers in measurement, control and automation for industrial purposes. The constituent bodies are: Control and Automation Manufacturers Association, British Industrial Measuring and Control Apparatus Manufacturers Association, Electronic Engineering Association and Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association of Great Britain.

Scots to explore Israel

The Scottish Council (Development and Industry) is planning a trade mission to visit Israel at the end of February. The mission members will be British manufacturers of capital goods for which Israel offers especially good prospects.

Firms in other parts of the United Kingdom wishing to join the mission should contact the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AJ; tel. 031-225 7911.

Engineering firms surveying prospects in the Far East

There has been a good response both from manufacturers of finished products and of components to the fourth export sales mission sponsored by the Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Committee for Exports of the Engineering Industries Association. A few vacancies are still available on this BOTB-supported mission, it is reported.

This fourth export sales mission during May embraces Thailand, Singapore and Hong Kong, plus the opportunity of visiting Taiwan, Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia. It offers opportunities for British engineering firms to explore the potential business in the countries concerned, build up existing business and establish new export markets at a very reasonable cost.

The three previous overseas engineering missions organised by the EIA Regional Committee for Exports were to USA, Far East/Australia and Canada. All proved highly successful, states EIA, both from immediate orders recurring and potential business.

Says Fred H. Toft, MBE, chairman of EIA's Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Committee for Exports and leader of the mission: 'This will be a hard-working, hard-selling mission organised in the knowledge that the road to success in export marketing is marked by personal contact. Since 1966 the EIA has promoted over 30 sales missions to overseas countries, including the three organised by our region.

'The response from this region, which is one of the main engineering centres in Britain, to the fourth overseas trade mission has been excellent.

Missions from the People's Republic of China concerned with air traffic control systems and meteorological instrumentation recently visited Plessey Radar's Cowes establishment for demonstrations of a wide range of equipment. In the photo, Chou Ching-meng (centre foreground), leader of a study group from the Central Meteorological Bureau of China, and members of his group are seen with Ken Wilson of Plessey Radar, watching the progress of a meteorological balloon being tracked by a Plessey WF3 windfinding radar. Over 100 WF3s have been sold and many are used to collect upper air data essential to the preparation of accurate weather forecasts for civil aviation.

Victoria's UK man invites inquiries

Alan Hall, European Director of the Victoria Promotion Committee, will be visiting Australia for about a month from the beginning of February.

He will have talks with his Victoria colleagues and with State Government Ministers and senior officials, including Murray Byrne, Minister for State Development and Decentralisation. He will also tour widely in Victoria to assess the latest industrial and commercial developments; and will visit country towns, featuring in the State's decentralisation drive, for discussions with local promotion committees and development officials.

Mr. Hall invites British businessmen to contact him at the Victoria Promotion Committee, Bush House, Strand, London WC2; tel. 01-836 0301, before he leaves for Australia or after his return to London.

Leicester chamber starts 1975 tours

A 12-man mission from Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce left Leicester earlier this month for a visit to Iran.

The mission is led by Mr P. J. Hargrave, sales director of Advance Tapes Ltd., which makes adhesive tapes for industry. The other members, all from the capital goods sector, represent local companies manufacturing machine tools, textile printing machinery, pumps, tungsten carbide tooling, cutting tools, mining tools, chemicals and woodworking machinery.

Alan Green, Chamber deputy secretary, accompanying the mission, said: 'We know that this is a very rich market in which Leicester products will sell very well indeed.

The six-day Iran mission is the first in a crowded 1975 programme. The next mission goes to Australia in April and then come visits to Trinidad and Jamaica in May, South Africa in August and the Gulf States in November. In addition, the annual mission to Moscow will be in the Russian capital at the end of September.

Welsh win orders from Australians

The recent mini trade mission to Australia arranged by the Development Corporation for Wales was a great success, it is reported. Each of the members expressed considerable satisfaction with the results which had been achieved and were very impressed with the potential revealed for their products in this steadily expanding market.

Each returned with firm orders and, directly as a result of the visit, business currently being discussed for 1975 exceeds £500,000.

The products included both consumer and capital goods, ranging from harp and guitar strings to engineering equipment for the steel industry. Three members of the group appointed agents to represent them in Australia and they are confident that this will provide a positive boost to their export sales.

The principal centres visited were Perth, Melbourne and Sydney, but some of the group took advantage of their stay in Australia to visit New Zealand where favourable prospects were also revealed.

£5 million export bonus for Northern Ireland?

A recent trade mission to South Africa may bring a £5 million export bonus for Northern Ireland. Provisional figures issued by the Department of Commerce on behalf of the Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry show that the 12-member delegation brought back orders of £68,850 and that follow-up orders could well be worth an additional £5,384,200.

A spokesman for the delegation said: 'High import duties on foreign goods, particularly textiles, were undoubtedly an obstacle; but we took the opportunity of reassuring customers that Northern Ireland can still produce and deliver the goods in spite of our difficulties.

Export Business

Hawker Siddeley companies win £22m Oman power plant contract

Hawker Siddeley Power Engineering Ltd. is to build 19 diesel power stations, worth £22 million, in Oman. This is believed to be the biggest contract ever received by a British company for equipment of this type. Seven Hawker Siddeley companies will be concerned with supplying and erecting the stations and distribution networks ordered by the Sultanate's Ministry of Communications and Public Services.

The 19 stations will bring power for the first time to remote rural townships. Each station will produce 930 kW and the distribution will each cover some 12 km.

Hawker Siddeley Power Engineering's design centre at Burton on the Wolds, Leics., is responsible for the co-ordination of the project and will provide the construction and installation teams in Oman. The company will arrange for the transport of the equipment to the sites – many of which are in remote and hitherto inaccessible places.

The equipment will be delivered between March 1975 and the end of 1976 and the contract should be completed in the spring of 1978.

The towns where the stations are to be built are: Bukha, Al Musana's, Fanjah, Khasab, Barka, Al Kami, Bayah, Qurayat, Al Mudaibi, Shinas, Bahl, Al Mudarib, Saham, Iski, Bilad Bani Bu Hasan, Al Khabura, Birkat-Al-Mawz, Adam, As Suwayq.

The member companies of the Hawker Siddeley Group who will supply equipment for the contract are: Mirrlees Blackstone Ltd., whose Stamford, Lincs., factory will build 38 eight-cylinder (EBS) diesel engines each producing 500 hp at 1,000 rev/min.; Brush Electrical Machines Ltd., Loughborough, will build the 465 kW ac generator for each set; Brush Switchgear Ltd., Loughborough, will supply 19 sets of VSI/HFU multi-panel switchgear units; South Wales Switchgear Ltd., Blackwood, Gwent, will make 323 step-up transformers; Crompton Parkinson Ltd., Derby, will supply 11 kV and 415 V cable and street lighting equipment; Kelvin Construction Ltd., Glasgow, will prefabricate the buildings for each of the 19 power stations.

Huge order injects medical equipment into Saudi Arabia

Against heavy foreign competition, a British group of companies has secured its greatest-ever success – a £9 million contract in the Middle East.

Over the next 15 months, Ibis Medical Equipment and Supplies Ltd. of Kendal, Cumbria – a subsidiary of Ibis-Kendal Holdings Ltd., will equip and install 100 clinics throughout Saudi Arabia, each capable of handling up to 200 consultations and minor treatments a day.

It is the biggest medical equipment package deal ever won overseas by a British company, Ibis reports.

The firm faces the task of ordering, checking, packing and shipping over one hundred thousand separate items – from a reception room chair to a fully equipped operating theatre. Under the agreement, Ibis Medical will also be responsible for training personnel and for maintaining the 100 clinics once they are set up.

The mass of equipment will come from more than 50 British suppliers and, apart from the heavy generators and X-ray units which will be shipped direct by the manufacturer, every item will be channelled through Ibis Medical's Kendal headquarters.

The company's principal stock-in-trade is know-how in providing the technical equipment and furnishings together with a potential management service when a new hospital or clinic reaches the commissioning stage. Its activities are geared entirely to the export market and have already been very successful in West and East Africa, Malaysia and the Middle East.

The tender for the 100 clinics was submitted to the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Health last March and negotiations commenced in August. Director and general manager John Ruxton and his advisers made four trips to Riyadh, culminating in the formal signing of the contract by David O'Brien, the company's managing director.

On his return Mr. O'Brien said: 'There was some very tough bargaining against fierce competition and from now on we will be working against the clock to meet vitally important delivery dates. This is a great opportunity for British manufacturers of medical equipment and hospital furnishings in an area of the world where future potential for further business depends entirely on the ability to produce the goods at the right price and to deliver them on time.'

Linda Farrow, London designer of ophthalmic and sunglass frames, gained orders from nine European and Scandinavian countries while exhibiting at the recent Optica show in Karlsruhe. All the frames on her stand were made from 'Rocel', British Celanese cellulose acetate materials.

Chemical manufacturer plans export expansion

Ward Blenkinsop and Co. Ltd., chemical manufacturer of Wembley, last month received the largest single order in its history. The order, worth £775,000, is for an overseas customer and is for pharmaceutical intermediates, a field in which WB is a specialist.

WB's Patrick Gibson states: 'Furthermore, with an eye to the future, we have already embarked on the largest expansion programme since the company was founded, with a view not only to serving our customers in the UK but more particularly supplying those customers abroad whom we have had the pleasure of supplying through the very difficult period of 1974.

'Regrettably, many of our customers did not receive the service they were entitled to during the last 12 months but we hope that with new plant and an easing in the supply of raw materials, this position will be satisfactorily rectified during 1975.'

Trade Information

Enlarged private sector role in Nigeria's third development plan

In a speech to the Lagos Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Adebayo Adedeji, the Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction, enlarged on the role of the private sector in the third national development plan (1975-80).

For the first time, the Federal Military Government is preparing an 'indicative plan' for the private sector which will define areas where private enterprise can contribute to public sector projects and areas for the private sector alone. The plan will also designate priority areas for investment and give some estimate of the likely profitability of investment in various manufacturing industries.

The public sector investment, expected to total about N20,000 million, will be directed mainly towards the development of infrastructure, although it will also include such major Government projects as gas liquefaction, blast furnace steel manufacturing, major basic petrochemical complexes and oil refineries, in all of which there will be scope for both local and foreign private investment.

Although Dr. Adedeji stated that the Federal Military Government's long-term aim is the creation of an egalitarian society, he made it clear that private enterprise ('the success of which is measured by profit') has a vital role in Nigeria's development. The Nigerian private investor is urged to use his abilities and enterprise in the development of the nation and to concentrate investment in the productive sector rather than in speculative activities. Nigerian businessmen are also encouraged to form modern industrial and business organisations – such as joint stock enterprises – rather than one-man business units and to acquire the 'necessary technological backing' by means of joint undertakings with foreign investors. Dr. Adedeji also spoke of the need for more consultation between the public and private sectors, particularly in the National Economic Advisory Council which was set up in 1972.

The Commissioner said that the opportunities still available to the private foreign investor are tremendous and made it clear that, despite Nigeria's large and rapidly increasing foreign exchange reserves, massive foreign investment is expected for projects in the plan. The Federal Military Government will maintain an enlightened and liberal attitude towards such investment. The Federal Government is interested in 'reaping the external economies' which come from such investment; it brings not only capital and foreign exchange but also managerial ability, technical personnel, technological know-how, administrative organisation and innovations in products and production techniques, all of which are in short supply in Nigeria.

Agriculture. Dr Adedeji emphasised the importance of agriculture to Nigeria's economic development. He said that Government planners are studying the gaps between supply and demand for individual commodities, which will provide an indication of the direction and magnitude of the private investment required. Total private investment in agriculture would need to amount to some N2,000 million. He added that the private farmer can best take advantage of Government activities in agriculture by going into co-operatives or practising large-scale commercial farming.

Manufacturing. Many projects will depend on both Government and private investment and the planned public sector manufacturing programme of about N6,000 million should, according to the Commissioner, encourage private investment of the same magnitude (N3,600 million if a 60 per cent outturn is achieved). Some N1,500 million is expected from private partners as contributions to the Federal Military Government's major petroleum-based projects.

Among the least-developed manufacturing activities which should have priority under the plan are food processing, footwear, furniture and fixtures, industrial chemicals, miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal, pottery, china and earthenware, iron and steel basic industries, non-ferrous metal industries and other heavy and engineering industries. The indicative plan will cover small-scale industry and include 'areas to which special incentives' will be applied.

Distribution and services. Private sector investment is expected to be around N2,000 million and include tourism and hotel development, wholesale and retail trades, restaurants, banking and insurance, consultancy, and clearing and forwarding. Of this total figure, N1,700 million is envisaged as being invested in hotels, supermarkets, bank and insurance buildings and equipment, restaurants, private education, private clinics, petrol stations, cinemas and theatres, etc. The potential for hotel development was said to be considerable and there was said to be a demand for smaller, well-run establishments as well as for luxury hotels. There were also said to be good prospects for consumer co-operative stores.

Dr. Adedeji recommended that indigenous consultants should pool their resources to form larger and more dependable groups to enable them to compete more effectively with foreign consultants.

Transport. Transport is largely a public sector activity except for road transport services which are growing rapidly in relation to other forms of transport. Total investment in road transport vehicles is expected to be around N1,500 million for commercial vehicles and N1,000 million for passenger cars. Private sector investment in road transport is estimated at N1,400 million. There is scope for investment in very large trucks for long distance haulage, refrigerated transport vehicles and comfortable buses, etc, for passenger transport.

Mining. Estimated private investment in mining should amount to N1,200 million (allowing for changes in the structure of ownership).

Building. Private investment in building is estimated at N2,000 million.

Dr. Adedeji commented that the total projected investment by the private sector amounted to N13,400 million and he thought that the planned target of N10,000 million should be achieved easily. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 3064/3338.

ECGD News:

Telecommunications equipment for Cameroons: £6m loan

A loan of nearly £6 million has been guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department to help finance a contract awarded to Communications Consultants Ltd. by the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon for an expansion of its telecommunications network.

The project is part of the second phase in the development of the Cameroon automatic telephone system. It provides for six new telephone exchanges and extensions to two existing exchanges. All the exchange equipment is being supplied by Plessey Telecommunications Ltd., Beeston, Nottinghamshire. Expansions and extensions are also being made to the radio bearer channels for the trunk telephone circuits linking the exchanges. Equipment for this will be supplied by Ferranti Ltd., Edinburgh, and Pye of Cambridge.

Other firms supplying equipment for this project include Balfour Beatty and Company, Croydon; Chloride Batteries; Communications Transmission Systems, Hemel Hempstead; A. C. Morrison, Loughborough; and Telephone Cables, Dagenham.

The loan was arranged by Brandts on behalf of Lloyds Bank.

Flight simulator for Hong Kong

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £1.2 million loan to assist in the purchase from Redifon Flight Simulation Ltd., Crawley, of a TriStar flight simulator by Cathay Pacific Airways, Hong Kong. The loan was arranged with the buyer by Brandts on behalf of Lloyds Bank.

Dahomey: nationalisation and state participation

An announcement by the President of Dahomey on 30 November of the adoption of Marxism-Leninism as state policy has been quickly followed by a number of decisions on nationalisation and state participation in enterprises including

1 State takeover of the Société Dahoméenne de Banque and of the Banque Dahoméenne de Développement.

2 State participation of the capital of the Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Dahomey and of the Banque Internationale de l'Afrique Occidentale – Dahomey. Both of these are primarily French banks.

3 State monopoly of credit for car purchase.

4 State monopoly of insurance and reinsurance: a state company is to be set up.

5 The forwarding business to be reserved exclusively to Dahomeyan nationals. Besides the state organisation, the Société Nationale de Transit et de Consignation, already existing, a new company is to be set up in which Dahomeyan forwarding agents will hold 51 per cent and the state 49 per cent of capital. It is not yet clear how this will affect the business of foreign shipping agents in Cotonou.

6 State takeover of the Société France-Cables-Radio, the equivalent of Cable and Wireless.

7 Assets of foreign oil companies to be taken over.

Having taken decisions 1-6 on 2 December, the Bureau Politique also announced that Dahomey would remain a member of the Franc zone and of the West African Monetary Union. Some doubt had existed since the President's return from the meeting in Lomé on 11 October of the Monetary Union.

Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5334/3338

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a trade association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 6 February.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
15.07	Crude groundnut oil	As in previous column	31 March 1975	15502
39.02	Copolymers of styrene and acrylonitrile containing not less than 25% by weight and not more than 35% by weight of acrylonitrile, in forms covered by Note 3(b) to Chapter 39	Styrene acrylonitrile copolymer resin granules	31 December 1975	14905
73.14	Iron or steel wire of circular cross-section with a diameter of not less than 0.3 mm. and not more than 0.4 mm. and a length of not less than 20 mm. and not more than 40 mm.; containing not less than 0.06% and not more than 0.70% by weight of carbon	Uncoated wire	31 December 1975	15431
73.15	Strip of alloy steel, not further worked than hot-rolled, containing not less than 0.2% nor more than 0.4% by weight of carbon, not less than 11% nor more than 15% by weight of chromium, not more than 1.1% by weight of nickel and not mote than 0.05% by weight of sulphur as major alloying elements; of a length of not less than 2.75 m. and not more than 4 m., a width of not less than 170 mm. and not more than 250 mm. and a thickness of not less than 5 mm. and not more than 8 mm.	Stainless steel	31 December 1975	14740
88.02	Helicopters having an empty weight of not less than 4,200 kg. and not more than 4,700 kg.	As in previous column	31 December 1975	15265

Certificates of origin: issuing bodies

The following organisations have been designated by the United Kingdom Government for the purpose of issuing certificates of origin under Article 11 of the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities 1923:

Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce
Ayr Chamber of Commerce

Barnsley & District Chamber of Commerce
Birmingham Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Blackburn & District Chamber of Commerce
Bolton & District Chamber of Commerce
Bradford Chamber of Commerce
Bristol Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Burnley & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Burton upon Trent & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Bury & District Chamber of Commerce

Cambridge Chamber of Commerce
Cardiff Chamber of Commerce
Carlisle Chamber of Commerce
*Chester & North Wales Chamber of Commerce
*Chesterfield Chamber of Commerce
Colchester & District Chamber of Trade & Commerce
Coventry Chamber of Commerce
Croyden Chamber of Commerce

Derby & Derbyshire Chamber of Commerce
Dewsbury Chamber of Commerce
Doncaster Chamber of Commerce
Dorset Chamber of Commerce
Dudley & District Chamber of Commerce
Dundee Chamber of Commerce

Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures
Exeter & District Chamber of Commerce

Federation of Sussex Industries & Chamber of Commerce Ltd.
Forth Valley Chamber of Commerce (Falkirk)

Glasgow Chamber of Commerce
Gloucester & County Chamber of Commerce
Goole Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Grantham Chamber of Commerce
Great Grimbsy Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Great Yarmouth Chamber of Commerce
Greenock Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures

Halifax & District Chamber of Commerce
Hertfordshire Chamber of Commerce
Huddersfield & Spen Valley Chamber of Commerce
Hull Chamber of Commerce & Shipping

Ipswich Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Isle of Man Chamber of Commerce (Douglas)
Isle of Wight Chamber of Commerce (Newport)

Jersey Chamber of Commerce (St. Helier)

Kendal & District Incorporated Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures
Kidderminster Chamber of Commerce (Birmingham)
Kirkcaldy & East Fife Chamber of Commerce

Lancaster, Morecambe & District Chamber of Commerce (Lancaster)
Leeds Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Leicester & County Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Leith Chamber of Commerce
Lincoln Chamber of Commerce
London Chamber of Commerce & Industry (and branch issuing offices at Barking and Crawley)
Lowestoft Chamber of Commerce
Luton, Dunstable & District Chamber of Commerce (Luton)

Manchester Chamber of Commerce
Medway Chamber of Commerce
Merseyside Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Liverpool)

Neath, Briton Ferry & District Chamber of Commerce (Neath)
Newark Chamber of Commerce
*Newhaven & District Chamber of Commerce
Newport & Monmouthshire Chamber of Commerce
North Lindsey Chamber of Commerce
North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Northampton & County Chamber of Commerce
Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce & Industry (Belfast)
Norwich Chamber of Commerce
Nottingham Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Oldham & District Chamber of Commerce

Paisley Chamber of Commerce & Industry Ltd.
Perthshire Chamber of Commerce (Perth)
Plymouth Chamber of Trade & Commerce
Port of Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce
Port Talbot Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Preston & District Chamber of Commerce

Reading Chamber of Commerce & Trade
Rochdale & District Chamber of Commerce
Rotherham & District Chamber of Commerce
Rugby Chamber of Commerce

Sheffield Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures
Slough & District Chamber of Commerce & Industry (branch issuing office also at London Airport (Heathrow))
South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce (Hawick)
Southampton Chamber of Commerce
Southend Chamber of Trade, Commerce & Industry
Stockport Chamber of Commerce
Swansea Chamber of Commerce & Shipping

Telford Chamber of Industry & Commerce Ltd.
Teesside & District Chamber of Commerce
Royal Tunbridge Wells Chamber of Trade
Tyne & Wear Chamber of Commerce (Newcastle upon Tyne)

Wakefield Chamber of Commerce & Shipping
Walsall Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Warrington Chamber of Commerce
City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce
*Widnes Chamber of Commerce
*Wigan & District Chamber of Commerce
Wirral Chamber of Commerce
Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Worcester Chamber of Commerce

* Does NOT certify movement certificates.

The list previously published, in *Trade and Industry* of 4 July 1974, is hereby cancelled.

Information for exporters

Exporters are informed that foreign Customs authorities may refuse certificates of origin other than those issued by organisations designated by the Department of Trade and listed above. Exporters are advised that difficulties may also arise over documents which do no more than authenticate the signature of the declarer (even if the signature of the declarer is later officially authenticated).

Refusal by foreign Customs authorities to accept certificates of origin or difficulties arising, for the reasons given above, are almost bound to lead to delay in delivery of the goods concerned, and may in certain circumstances lead to forfeiture of the goods, or in the imposition of financial penalties, or both.

Chambers of Commerce seeking designation to issue certificates of origin universally acceptable to foreign Customs authorities under the provisions of international Conventions should apply in the first instance to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 75 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5BB, as the ABCC acts as an advisory body to the Department of Trade on these matters.

Tariff and Trade Notices

Republic of Ireland

New customs and excise tariff. The Revenue Commissioners of the Republic of Ireland have issued a new customs and excise tariff operative from 1 January 1975. The following are the main changes:

1 a the rates of duty for imports from Other Member States (OMS) have been reduced by a further 20 per cent of the rates applied on 1 January 1972 (basic rates);
b the rates of duty applicable to those goods of United Kingdom and Northern Ireland origin which are not subject to reduction under the provisions of the Anglo Irish Free Trade Area Agreement have been similarly reduced; and
c the rates of duty quoted in the Full, C and CN columns are brought nearer to alignment with the rates in the EEC Common Customs Tariff (CCT) by a reduction of 20 per cent in the difference between the rates in the CCT and the basic rates.

2 The first step in the alignment of the rates of duty for tariff headings 73.01 (pig iron, etc.) and 73.02 (ferro-alloys) and rolled billets ex tariff subheading 73.07 AI has been made by reducing by one-third the difference between the basic rates and those of the ECSC unified tariff.

3 Rates of duty on beef and veal will remain unaltered until the beginning of the 1975 EEC marketing year.

4 The Full, C, CN and OMS rates of duty set out in Special Charging Provisions 2 (Goods containing spirits) 4 (Bottles or jars of glass, full) 5 (Electro-plated articles) and 6 (Package duty) are reduced by a further 20 per cent of the basic rates.

5 Some 500 existing tariff/statistical code numbers have been deleted and over 1,000 new tariff/statistical code numbers have been added. In view of these extensive changes importers, exporters and their agents are strongly advised to confirm in every case the correct tariff code number before completing customs documents. By so doing they will help to avoid unnecessary delays in the customs clearance of goods.

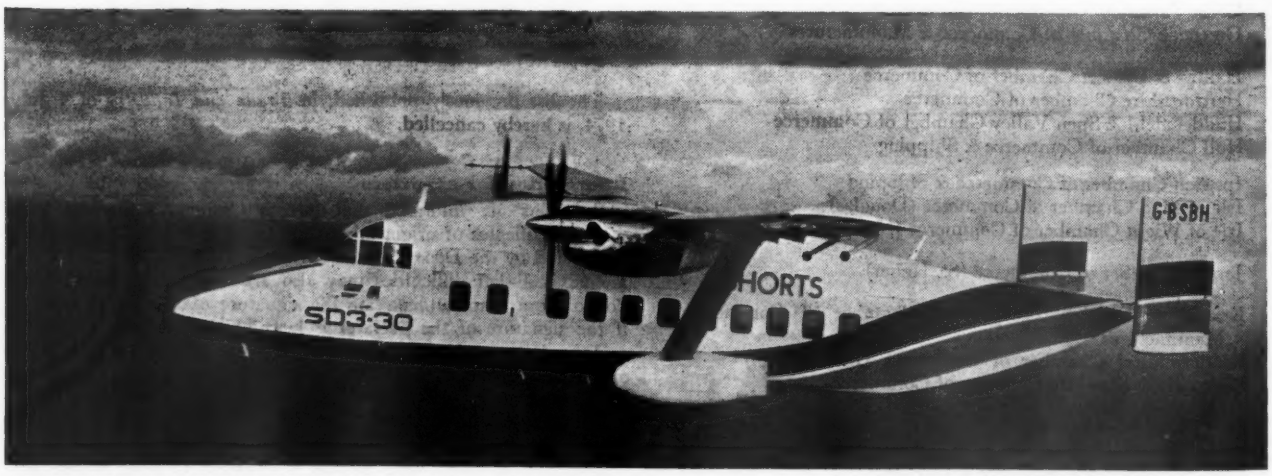
6 The following goods have been reclassified in the tariff:

a certain paper wrappers for sweets previously classified at tariff code number 4911-586 are reclassified at tariff code number 4815-351;
b tariff code number 6910-414 (certain articles of porcelain or china) is replaced by seven new code numbers, ie 6910-406 to 6910-420 (inclusive);
c head and back rests suitable for motor vehicles formerly classified at tariff code number 8706-279 are reclassified at their appropriate code numbers under tariff headings 42.05, 46.03, 62.05, 94.01 and 94.04.

7 Supplement no. 4 of the tariff operative on and from 1 January 1974 which shows the rates of customs duty applicable to goods originating in the Overseas Countries and Territories, the African and Malagasy States associated with the EEC and certain Developing Commonwealth Countries, will remain in force up to and including 31 January 1975. The remaining Supplements nos. 1 to 3 and 5 to 10 will be replaced by new editions giving details of

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.



A multi-million pound order has been placed by Air New England, the Boston-based US local service airline, for six Shorts SD3-30 wide-bodied commuter aircraft for delivery in 1976. Options have been taken for a further two for delivery in the following year. The order brings the total number of SD3-30s purchased and under option to 16 since the aircraft made its appearance at last year's Farnborough Air Show. Progress by Shorts with the SD3-30 programme has been rapid since the go-ahead decision was made in Northern Ireland in 1973. The first prototype aircraft was constructed in under a year. An intensive flight test schedule is under way and is expected to culminate in certification in the autumn of 1975.

revised rates and conditions with effect on and from 1 January 1975. The new supplements will be issued shortly.

Copies of the tariff are obtainable from the Government Publications Sale Office, GPO Arcade, Dublin 1, or from any bookseller, price 70p, postage extra. Copies of the supplements, when available, may also be obtained from the office, price 10p, postage extra.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 466/467/288.

Import quotas. The Government of the Republic of Ireland has announced the following quotas under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 to 1964:

SI no. of 1974	Quota no.	Commodity	Quota period	Quota
346	50	Superphosphates (not UK origin)	1.1.75-30.6.75	8,760 tons
347	51*	Miscellaneous textiles (apparel, made-up articles)	1.1.75-31.12.75	A quantity equal in value to £100,000
348	52*	Miscellaneous textile piece goods	1.1.75-31.12.75	12 million sq. yds.

* Quotas 51 and 52 apply only to Miscellaneous textiles and Miscellaneous textile piece goods originating in certain Eastern European and Asian countries.

Copies of the Statutory Instruments may be purchased from the Government Publications Sale Office, GPO Arcade, Dublin 1. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 466/467/288.

Spain

Global quotas for 1975. In the Spanish *State Gazette*, 27 December 1974, the details were published of the global quotas for 1975. The complete list is reproduced below:

Quota no.	Goods	Tariff heading	Annual value pesetas	Method of calling
1	Hops	12.06	62,004,635	Yearly
2	Meat preserves	16.01, 16.02	62,358,947	Yearly
3	Fruit preserves	20.03, 20.04, 20.05, ex 20.06, 20.07.B	62,358,947	Yearly
4	Miscellaneous food products	19.04, 21.07.B and 21.07.D	12,666,660	Yearly
5	Soups and soup preparations	21.05	23,384,605	Yearly
6	Beer	22.03	28,757,119	Permanently open
7	Fish meal	23.01.B	372,984,452	Permanently open
8	Manufactures of ceramic material	69.11.B, 69.12.B, 69.13, 69.14	36,300,000	Six monthly
9	Anthracite	27.01.B	41,896,250	Permanently open
10	Glass manufactures	70.21.C	16,500,000	Six monthly
11	Imitation jewellery and other manufactures	71.15, 71.16	28,600,000	Six monthly
12	Other manufactures of cast iron and steel	ex 73.40.C.1, 73.40.C.2, 73.40.C.3	44,000,000	Six monthly
13	Unwrought lead and its manufactures	78.01, 78.02	33,000,000	Permanently open
14	Hand tools for industry	82.03.A, 82.03.B, 82.03.C, ex 82.03.E, 82.04	102,300,000	Six monthly
15	Saws and blades	ex 82.02	33,000,000	Six monthly
16	Industrial fatty alcohols	15.10.C	78,650,000	Six monthly
17	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations	33.06, 34.01.B	39,600,000	Six monthly
18	Glucose and lactose, chemically pure	17.02.A.1, 17.02.B.1	78,650,000	Six monthly
19	Surface-active preparations	34.02.B	27,500,000	Six monthly
20	Phenoplasts and furan resins	39.01.A	88,000,000	Six monthly
21	Aminoplasts	39.01.B	59,400,000	Six monthly
22	Dextrins and dextrin glues: soluble or roasted starches: starch glues	35.05	5,500,000	Six monthly
23	Pyrotechnic articles and matches	36.05, 36.06	1,100,000	Six monthly
24	Photographic material	37.04.A, 37.05.B	6,050,000	Six monthly
25	PVC	39.02.E	59,400,000	Six monthly
26	Styrene and derivative products (polymerisation)	39.02.C	30,250,000	Six monthly
27	Other polymerisation and co-polymerisation products	39.02.A.2, 39.02.N	74,800,000	Six monthly
28	Manufactures of plastic products	39.07.B	88,000,000	Six monthly
29	Silk fabrics	50.09, 50.10	60,500,000	Six monthly
30	Cotton yarns	55.05, 55.06	26,620,000	Six monthly
31	Cotton fabrics	55.07, 55.08, 55.09	72,600,000	Six monthly
32	Tulle, lace, velvet and knitted goods	58.04.E, 58.08, 58.09, 60.01.C	33,880,000	Six monthly
33	Special fabrics	ex 59.03.A, 59.07, 59.08, ex 59.11, ex 59.12, ex 59.13, 60.06.A.1, 60.06.B.1	30,250,000	Six monthly
34	Carpets and rugs	58.01, 58.02, 58.03	14,300,000	Six monthly
35	Other textile manufactures	58.05.D, 58.07.A.1, 58.07.B.1, 58.07.C.1, 58.07.D.1, 59.01, 59.02.C, ex 59.04.B, ex 59.05.C, ex 59.06, ex 59.14, ex 59.15	25,300,000	Six monthly
36	Knitted fabrics	ex 60.02, 60.03.A.2, 60.03.B.2, 60.03.C.1, 60.04.C, 60.05.C	3,630,000	Six monthly
37	Outer garments	61.01.A, ex 61.01.D, 61.02.A, ex 61.02.D	17,600,000	Six monthly
38	Under garments	61.03.A, ex 61.03.D, 61.04.A, ex 61.04.D	3,300,000	Six monthly
39	Other garments and fabric accessories	61.05, 61.07, 61.09, 61.10.A, ex 61.10.D, 61.11.A	9,350,000	Six monthly
40	Other made-up textile articles	62.01.B.1, 62.02.A, 62.03, ex 62.04, ex 62.05.B	9,680,000	Six monthly
41	Sewing machines	84.41.A.1	9,900,000	Six monthly
42	TV and radio receivers	85.15.A.1, 85.15.A.2	59,400,000	Six monthly
43	Radio transmitters and transmitter-receivers	85.15.B.1, 85.15.B.2, 85.15.B.3	129,800,000	Six monthly
44	Non-liberalised parts for the manufacture of radiotelephones, radiotelegraphic apparatus, TV parts and carbons for cinematography	ex 85.15.E, ex 85.24.C	156,200,000	Permanently open
45	Capital goods for new investment projects	Sections XVI and XVII	15,005,121,670	Permanently open
46	Special vehicles for the transport of sands, rocks and minerals	87.02.B.2	389,743,420	Six monthly
47	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons and of persons and goods (dual-purpose)	87.02.A.1	1,210,000,000	Six monthly
48	Parts for the manufacture of tractors and motor vehicles	ex 87.06	171,487,104	Permanently open
49	Industrial motor vehicles and parts for their manufacture	87.01.C, ex 87.02.A.2, 87.02.B.1, 87.02.B.3, ex 87.04, ex 87.05, ex 87.06	330,000,000	Six monthly (except parts for manufacture – permanently open)
50	Parts, components and accessories for the manufacture of motor vehicles	ex 87.04.A, ex 87.05, ex 87.06	292,304,265	Permanently open
52	Phonographs, dictaphones, and other apparatus for sound recording and reproduction	92.11.C, 92.11.D, 92.11.E	42,900,000	Six monthly
53	Sound recording tapes, etc. (not liberalised) and parts and accessories for non-liberalised apparatus under heading 92.11	92.12.B.2, 92.13	51,700,000	Permanently open
55	Arms	93.01, 93.02, 93.03, 93.04, 93.05, 93.06,	33,000,000	Six monthly
56	Ammunition	93.07	16,500,000	Six monthly
57	Toys	97.01, 97.02, 97.03	33,000,000	Six monthly
58	Equipment and articles for parlour games	97.04, 97.05, 97.08	26,400,000	Six monthly

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Import duty suspensions extended. *Trade and Industry*, 5 September 1974, announced the suspension of import duty until 22 November 1974 on tariff headings 28.16.A, liquefied ammonia; 28.42.C, carbonate: neutral, of sodium; and 29.04.A.1, methyl alcohol. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 9 January 1975, announced the extention of the period of validity until 22 February 1975. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Iceland

New tariff. The Icelandic tariff showing the rates of duty for 1975 and 1976 is now available. Inquiries from British exporters quoting BN numbers if possible should be addressed to OTAR ext. 460/461.

Norway

Tariff rates for 1975. In accordance with the Norway/EEC Free Trade Agreement, Norway further reduced her duties on most industrial goods of EEC origin on 1 January 1975. UK manufactured goods which qualified for duty-free entry into Norway during 1974 will continue to enter duty free during 1975 provided they are accompanied by correct documentation. British exporters requiring the 1975 rates of duty should address inquiries (quoting BN numbers if possible) to OTAR ext. 458/461.

Sweden

Foodstuffs: colouring agents. The draft regulations on colouring agents in foodstuffs referred to in *Trade and Industry*, 19 September 1974, have been finalised and will become effective on 1 July 1975. British exporters may obtain copies of an unofficial translation of these regulations from OTAR ext. 458/459.

Finland

Tariff rates for 1975. On 1 January 1975 Finland further reduced her duties on most industrial goods of EEC origin in accordance with the provisions of the EEC/Finland Free Trade Agreement. UK manufactured goods which qualified for duty-free entry into Finland during 1974 will continue to enter duty free during 1975. British exporters requiring the 1975 rates of duty should address their inquiries (quoting BN numbers if possible) to OTAR ext. 458/461.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section,
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Foodstuffs: excise tax changes. The 1975 Finnish customs tariff gives details of amended rates of excise tax on certain types of margarine, soups, broths and sauces and certain other foodstuffs. British exporters requiring details of the new rates should address their inquiries (quoting BN numbers if possible) to OTAR ext. 458/461.

Switzerland

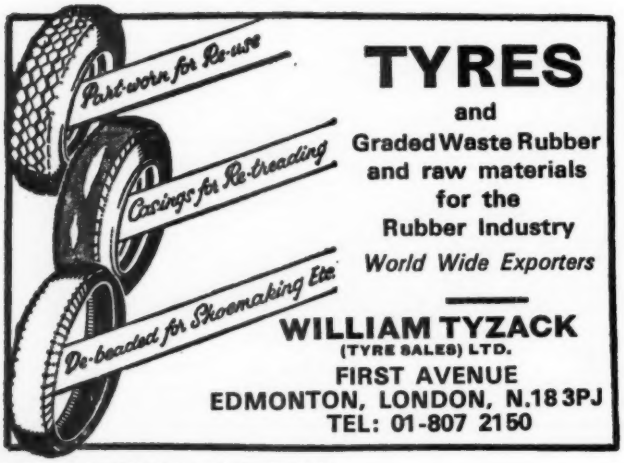
Tariff rates for 1975. In accordance with the Swiss EEC Free Trade Agreement, on 1 January 1975, Switzerland further reduced her duties on most industrial goods of EEC origin. UK manufactured goods which qualified for duty-free entry into Switzerland during 1974 will continue to enter duty free during 1975. British exporters requiring the 1975 rates of duty should address inquiries (quoting BN numbers if possible) to OTAR ext. 460/461.

Lebanon

Import of seed potatoes. The Lebanese Minister of Agriculture has authorised the import of seed potatoes for the 1974/75 season from the United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland), the Irish Republic, the Netherlands, France, Denmark, Poland, West Germany, and East Germany. Importation of the following kinds is authorised:

Arran Banner, Clauster, Cosima, Primura, Mirka, Bintje, Jaerla, Kenebec, Apetite, Hilona, Spunta, Draga, Up to date, Multa, Fatima, Alpha, Rosali, Kerne, Desiree, Hidra, Maris Pipar, Prima, Claudia, Bianca, Radoza.

Limited quantities of other varieties suitable for experimental purposes may also be imported from the countries mentioned above under certain conditions which, as well as the rest of the regulations, appear to be similar to those issued for the 1973/74 season. Details of the conditions are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.



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Guide to the

ECGD

Export Credits Guarantee Department

Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL
Tel. 01-606 6699

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is an independent Government Department within the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Trade.

ECGD offers the following main facilities:

Insurance for the exporter against the risk of not being paid for his goods or services.

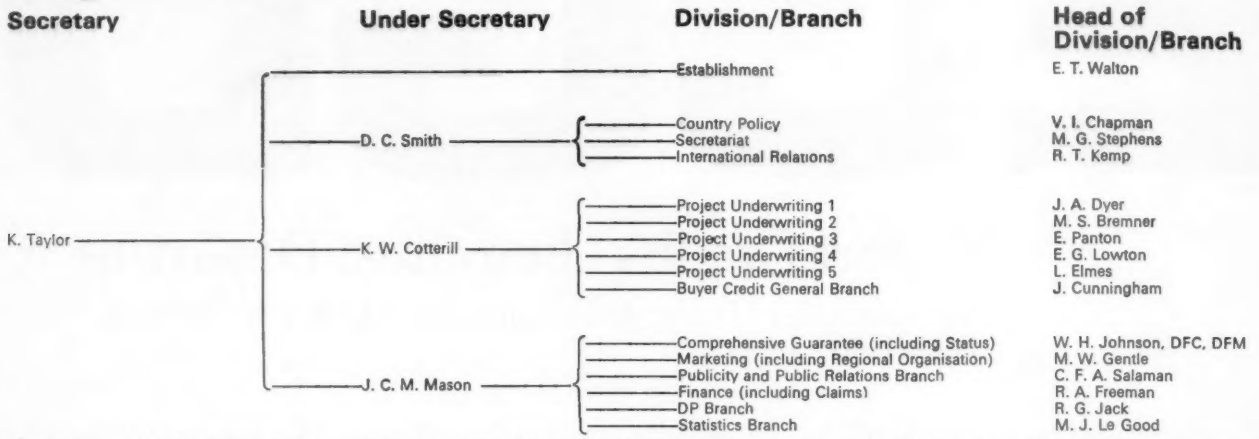
Access to favourable interest rates for export finance.

Support for bank loans made direct to overseas borrowers for capital goods contracts, enabling the supplier to be paid on or before shipment (Buyer Credit)

Insurance against the political risks of new overseas investment for up to 15 years.

ECGD

Organisation



ECGD consults the Export Guarantees Advisory Council for business transacted under Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Act 1968 and the Investment Insurance Advisory Committee for investment insurance business. These bodies consist of bankers and businessmen.

Countrywide organisation

All parts of the United Kingdom are covered by one or other of the ECGD's offices. These offices and the areas for which they are responsible are indicated on the map opposite.

The names of the Directors of these offices, together with full addresses and telephone numbers, are listed below.

The Directors and their staffs are responsible for maintaining contact with individual exporters, selling the Department's facilities and servicing policyholders' requirements.

Central London
(Includes London postal districts EC1, EC2, EC3, EC4, WC1, WC2, W1 and SW1)
Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB.
Telephone: 01-437 2292. *Telex:* 24105.
Regional Director: D. G. Hake.

North London
(Includes London postal districts NW, E and N)
593-599 High Road, Tottenham, London N17 6SW.
Telephone: 01-808 4570. *Telex:* 263615.
Regional Director: C. W. Gentry.

South London
(Includes London postal districts SW2-20, W2-14 and SE; also covers the Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands)
320 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey CR0 4XJ.
Telephone: 01-686 9921. *Telex:* 946998.
Regional Director: G. J. A. Link.

Belfast
(Responsible for ECGD activities in the whole of Northern Ireland)
River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE.
Telephone: Belfast 31743. *Telex:* 74577.
Regional Director: R. H. Forsyth.

Birmingham
Colmore Centre, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 3SB.
Telephone: 021-233 1771. *Telex:* 33132.
Regional Director: F. Wilmot.

Bristol
Robinson Building, 1 Redcliffe Street, Bristol BS1 6NP.
Telephone: Bristol 299971. *Telex:* 44248.
Regional Director: K. I. Humphrey.

Cambridge
Prudential Building, 59 St. Andrews Street, Cambridge CB2 3HA.
Telephone: Cambridge 67736. *Telex:* 81624.
Regional Director: H. Watson.

Glasgow
(Responsible for ECGD activities in the whole of Scotland)
Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6TL.
Telephone: 041-332 8707. *Telex:* 77130.
Regional Director: F. R. Burge.

Leeds
Liverpool Victoria House, 8 Otley Road, Leeds LS6 2HG.
Telephone: 0532 782121. *Telex:* 55125.
Regional Director: W. Ford.

Manchester
(Also covers Isle of Man)
Elisabeth House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 4AJ.
Telephone: 061-228 3621. *Telex:* 667756.
Regional Director: R. H. K. Hughes.

The area covered by each office is indicated on the map opposite

United Kingdom network of ECGD offices

ECGD

Responsibilities of underwriting divisions

Comprehensive Guarantee
Head: W. H. Johnson, DFC, DFM
Provides cover for a firm's total export turnover, or for its total turnover in an acceptable number of markets, against loss from non-payment or non-receipt of payment in sterling.

Cover may be given for both manufacturers and merchants and also to UK confirmers, shippers and finance houses who make payment to UK suppliers and in turn give credit to overseas buyers.

In some circumstances cover will also be made available for trade in UK goods carried on by subsidiaries of UK companies in overseas countries, and for the holding of stocks of UK goods overseas, or goods on display at fairs overseas.

Cover is also provided for external trade carried on by UK merchants or confirmers where the goods concerned are shipped directly from one overseas country to another.

Project Underwriting Division 1
Head: J. A. Dyer
Buyer Credit (see note below) and Supplier Credit for arms (including naval ships, military aircraft and missiles) and civil aircraft.

Also Buyer Credit and Lines of Credit (see notes below) for markets in Eastern Europe (including Yugoslavia), China, Cuba, North Korea, Mongolia, and North Vietnam.

Project Underwriting Division 2
Head: M. S. Bremner
Buyer Credit and Lines of Credit in North, Central and South America, the Caribbean (exluding Cuba) and Africa (except North and West Africa).

Project Underwriting Division 3
Head: E. Panton
Buyer Credit and Lines of Credit for Western Europe, Middle East, Far East, Australasia and North and West Africa.

Project Underwriting Division 4
Head: E. G. Lowton
The following types of Supplier Credit: Specific Guarantees (covering single capital goods orders) and Constructional Works guarantees.

The division also administers ECGD's 100 per cent unconditional guarantees to British banks. With these guarantees the banks provide loans for the supplier at favourable rates so that he can extend competitive credit to his buyers.

The interest rates for such loans are ½ per cent above base rate for credit under two years, and at a fixed rate of 7 per cent for credit between two and five years. Over five years the rate is fixed at between 6 and 8½ per cent depending on the nature of the contract and the market.

Project Underwriting Division 5
Head: L. Elmes
Insures new overseas investment against political risks for a maximum of 15 years.

Supplier and Buyer Credit for merchant ships, hovercraft and containers. Also responsible for services cover (including consultancies, technical services, 'know-how', etc.) and leasing.

Types of Credit arrangement

Supplier Credit
The traditional method of financing exports by which credit is given to the buyer by the supplier, who is insured by ECGD against non-payment.

Buyer Credit
Buyer Credit for major capital goods contracts involves a loan being made by a British bank direct to an overseas borrower. The British exporter can then be paid by his customer on or before shipment. The loan is up to 85 per cent of the value of the contract and at the low export interest rate referred to above. The minimum contract value for such arrangements is £250,000.

Lines of Credit
Loans made by a UK bank to a foreign bank for the purpose of providing finance for a number of contracts with suppliers in the UK so that they may be paid in cash on shipment. The minimum value for such contracts is often as low as £10,000.

Responsibilities of non-underwriting divisions

Country Policy
Head: V. I. Chapman
Responsible for assessing the extent of, and conditions attaching to, the facilities the Department can offer for each overseas market.

Establishment
Head: E. T. Walton
Responsible for staff matters and certain common services. The division also has overall responsibility for implementing the dispersal to Cardiff of the Comprehensive Guarantee Group.

Secretariat
Head: M. G. Stephens
Responsible for development and co-ordination of general Departmental policy and liaison with other Government Departments. It is also responsible for co-ordination of Departmental matters related to Parliament and Ministers.

International Relations
Head: R. T. Kemp
Responsible for the Department's general relations with export credit authorities and organisations in other countries, negotiation of international export credit agreements, and co-ordination of Departmental policy on credit terms.

Marketing
Head: M. W. Gentle
Responsible for marketing the Department's facilities, for the Department's relations with the export trade and, through the Regional Organisation, for relations with the individual policyholder.

Publicity and Public Relations Branch
Head: C. F. A. Salaman
Responsible for the Department's general publicity and public relations.

Finance
Head: R. A. Freeman
Responsible for all financial matters in the Department including claims.

DP Branch
Head: R. G. Jack
Responsible for the Department's computer installations and the development and implementation of new data processing tasks.

Statistics Branch
Head: M. J. Le Good
Prepares Departmental and related statistics.

Iran

Manual fruit juicers and hand mechanical sweepers. The Iranian Ministry of Industry and Mines has announced that until further notice registration for orders for the import of various types of manual fruit juicers (BN 84.27) and various types of hand mechanical sweepers (BN 59-b2) will not require the Ministry's prior consent. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Abu Dhabi

Customs tariff changes. The following are provisions of Emiri Decree No. 28 of 1974, which became effective on 1 January 1975.

ARTICLE 1
The following items shall be admitted to Abu Dhabi Emirate free of Customs Duty:

1 All foodstuffs and live animals
2 Building construction materials:
  1) Steel bars used for construction of buildings
  2) Wood and timber (roughly squared or sawed lengthwise) used for construction of buildings
  3) Cement of all kinds for construction of buildings
3 Machinery plant and equipment:
  1) Excavating, levelling, rolling and other earth moving machinery and equipment for construction of roads (except vehicles)
  2) Machinery and equipment required for construction of buildings
  3) Agricultural and horticultural machinery for social preparations or cultivation
  4) Plant and equipment for poultry and dairy farming
  5) Pumps, generators and cranes
  6) Plant and equipment for industrial use as approved by the Department of Petroleum and Industry
4 Medicines:
  Medicines used for human and veterinary treatment as listed by Customs Department in consultation with the Ministry of Health
5 Materials used for agriculture and animals:
  1) Agricultural seeds for sowing
  2) Live trees and plants for agricultural purposes
  3) Fertilisers used for agricultural purposes
  4) Animal fodder (for cattle and poultry)
6 Printed matter and paper products:
  1) Printed books, newspapers, journals and periodicals
  2) Paper used for printing newspapers
7 Currency and bullion:
  1) Currency (notes and coins)
  2) Bullion (gold and silver)

ARTICLE 2
Customs duty for all other items shall be 1%, except alcoholic beverages which shall be 25%

ARTICLE 3
Customs duty for re-exported items shall be 1% for items listed in Article 1 (1)-(5)
No Customs duty shall be charged on re-exported items listed in Article 1 (6)-(7)

ARTICLE 4
Customs duty on items in transit shall be ¼%

No further details are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 475/4200

Sierra Leone

Import of plants, seeds and soil. Public Notice No. 66 of 1974 published in the *Sierra Leone Gazette*, 12 December 1974, gives details of the Plant Phytosanitary (Import) Rules 1974 introduced under the Agricultural Act.

The purpose of these Rules is to control and prevent the importation of plant pests and plant diseases into Sierra Leone. Application for a permit to import plants, seeds or any soil other than sterilised peat and special rooting compost should be made in writing to the Chief Agriculturist, Freetown, stating:

full name, residence and postal address of applicant;

name and address of the person from whom it is proposed to obtain the plants, seeds or soil;

botanical name and generally accepted popular name and variety of plants or seeds and the quantity of such variety as is required for import;

locality in Sierra Leone in which it is proposed to grow or utilise the plants, seeds or soil;

port of entry and estimated date of arrival and the means of transportation of the consignment.

Inquiries: OTAR Ext. 471/472/473/462

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Tel. 01-222 7877 (extension at end of each notice)

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Registered trade marks

The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Zaire

Industrial Property Convention. The Government of the Republic of Zaire has given notice of its accession to the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, as revised in Stockholm in 1967, and an Order in Council was made on 18 December 1974 declaring Zaire to be a convention country for all the purposes of the Acts relating to patents, designs and trade marks. The Order comes into operation on 31 January 1975.

Copies of the Order (SI 1974 No. 2146) may be obtained from the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RD, from the Sale Counter, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AY and from HMSO and branches, price 3p (by post 6½p).

Mozambique

Import licences. Local importers have been notified that due to non-availability of foreign exchange, all applications for import licences outstanding on 31 December have been considered cancelled.

Importers have also been notified that providing they have renewed their annual registration from 2 January 1975, they may submit applications for import licences for goods considered essential for the development of Mozambique and the welfare of its population, within the monthly quotas to be established for 1975. During 1975 any application not granted within 60 days from the date it was received, will be considered as refused.

To avoid unnecessary delays, applications must be supported by up-to-date proforma invoices or similar documents. The supporting documents must give full details of the goods, quantities and value per unit. No additions or corrections which differ from the original application will be accepted.

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 460/461.

South Africa

Tariff applications. Customs Tariff Application List 653, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 10 January 1975, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on the following:

1 Dicylocomine hydrochloride classifiable under tariff subheading 29.14.90
2 a Acetylsalicylic acid classifiable under tariff subheading 29.16.60
b Methylsalicylate classifiable under tariff subheading 29.16.43
c Salicylic acid classifiable under tariff subheading 29.16.40

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

Australia

Steel sheet and coil: temporary protection request. The Australian Department of Manufacturing Industry has received a request for temporary protection against imports of steel sheet and coil of the type falling within tariff items 73.13.100 and 73.13.300 of the customs tariff.

Requests for temporary protection are received initially by the Department of Manufacturing Industry and, after examination, are submitted to the Special Minister of State for consideration. The Minister may refer the request to a Temporary Assistance Authority for inquiry and report.

Any temporary protection which may be accorded on the recommendation of the Temporary Assistance Authority is in the nature of a holding action pending Government consideration of the general question of protection for the local industry. The Industries Assistance Commission is currently reviewing these goods as part of its inquiry into the iron and steel industry.

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence, either in support of or in opposition to the request, should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra ACT 2600, Australia, without delay through their accredited agent, or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref CRE 292/75. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

United States

Federal Register notices. Notices of interest to British exporters have been published in the United States *Federal Register* on the dates given in parentheses.

Uniform tyre quality grading system for vehicles. Proposal to revise the procedure for tyre treadware. Comments (10 copies) invited by 3 February 1975. Proposed effective date 1 May 1975. (FR 7 January 1975.)

Motor vehicle air brake systems and standard. A now rule that Standard No. 121, Air Brake Systems, would be implemented on 1 January 1975 for trailers and 1 March 1975 for trucks and buses, overruling the suggested postponement mentioned in *Trade and Industry*, 9 January 1975. A new test category has also been established. (FR 7 January 1975.)

Test methods for toys, games, sharp edges and points. Regulations by tne Consumer Product Safety Commission giving details of a test method for simulating the use and abuse of children's toys and other articles. The effective date 6 February 1975. Also proposed rules to determine a sharp edge and points. Comments (10 copies) invited by 10 March 1975. (FR 7 January 1975.)

Motor vehicle bumper standards. Amendments in the light of the present economic situation to Bumper Standard No. 215, Exterior Protection, affecting vehicles manufactured after 1 September 1975. (FR 2 January 1975.)

A copy of the text is available in each case. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 456/457/7312.

Barbados

Retail sales tax. The Barbados authorities by Act No. 41 of 6 December 1974, have introduced a retail sales tax of 5 per cent from 1 December 1974. This is to be added at the time of retail purchase. A list of items which are exempt has been received. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7312/456/457.

Cigars, cheroots and tobacco: import licensing. The Barbados authorities by SI No. 261 of 1974 state that an import licence is required for the importation of BN 24.02.1, cigars and cheroots; 24.02.9, other manufactured tobacco. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7312/456/457.

Brazil

Manufactured goods tax. Brazil's Customs Policy Council Resolution 2.295 of 28 November 1974, suspended for one year, from 2 December 1974, the operation of Resolution 484 which granted a 50 per cent reduction of the manufactured goods tax on machines and equipment used in industry and agriculture under chapters 84 and 85. The standard rate of tax for these commodities, is, therefore restored.

Decree no. 75,073 of 9 December 1974, reduced the levels of manufactured goods tax on certain headings of chapter 71. The new rates range from zero to 12 per cent.

Decree law 1.374 of 11 December 1974, granted exemption from manufactured goods tax to goods under BN headings 73.14.01.01, 73.26.01.00, and 87.01.00.00. This exemption is also extended to such agricultural machinery as the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture may specify. No further information is available at present.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

The medieval platter and matching tankard pictured here are the latest pieces of pottery to be added to the varied range of a British firm which will be exhibiting at the New York Gift Show at the end of February. Hand-thrown on a wheel, glazed and hand-decorated with a dragon motif in brown, the wheat-coloured stoneware from Dragon Crafts Ltd of Haverfordwest, Wales, may be used as tableware or for decorative purposes in the home.

European Community

Temporary suspension of the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC

Further to the notice appearing in *Trade and Industry* of 16 January, the Department of Trade has now received details of additional proposals for new suspensions of the Common Customs Tariff. These proposals are set out in the schedule below.

As in the case of the first list of proposals for new suspensions of the Common Customs Tariff, the Department will want to take account of United Kingdom interests in making its views known to the Community of Nine before decisions are taken as to whether these proposed suspensions should be granted. United Kingdom producers are entitled to object to the granting of any of these proposed suspensions where they consider that they are able to supply the whole or the greater part of the needs of the Community of Nine and that their interests might be affected adversely by the loss or reduction of Community preference on exports to the original Community of Six, or reduced tariff protection in the United Kingdom, which a suspension of the CCT would entail.

United Kingdom producers who wish to object to the granting of a proposed suspension of the Common Customs Tariff should provide as much as possible of the following information:

i estimated Community (Nine countries including the UK) demand in 1975 and 1976;

ii estimated UK demand in 1975 and 1976;

iii UK production expected to be available for:
- a the UK market in 1975 and 1976;
- b the rest of the Community in 1975 and 1976;
- c exports to other countries for the same years.

This information should be sent in writing to the Department of Trade, Tariff Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, not later than 6 February 1975 (inquiries: tel. 01-215 5515 (chemicals) and 01-215 3576 (other goods)).

SCHEDULE

Tariff heading	Description	Proposed CCT suspended rate of duty	Applicant State
15.06	Tallow, inedible	Free	Benelux
28.04	Silicon, polycrystalline, of a purity not less than 99.99%	Free	Benelux
28.21	Chromic oxide for the production of chromium metal	Free	Germany
29.02	1,2,3-Trichloropropene	Free	Benelux
29.04	Butane-1,3-diol	Free	Benelux
	Hexane-1,6-diol	Free	Germany
29.06	2-*tert*Butyl-4-ethylphenol	Free	Benelux
	2,6-Di*tert*butyl-*p*-cresol (-OH at 1)	Free	Italy
	Quinol	Free	Italy
29.14	Chloroacetic acid	Free	Italy
	Vinyl acetate	Free	Germany
29.16	Dinoprostone	Free	Italy
29.22	*NN'*-Di*sec*butyl-*p*-phenylenediamine	Free	Italy
	Mixture of *p*-phenylenediamine derivatives	Free	Italy
29.23	Dinoprost, trometamine salt	Free	Italy
29.25	*N*-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-*NN*-dimethyl-3-stearamido-propylammonium nitrate	Free	Italy
29.34	Phenylphosphonothioic dichloride	Free	Germany
	O-Ethyl phenylphosphonochloridothioate	Free	Germany
29.35	4-Aminoimidazole-5-carboxamide orotate	Free	Germany
	3-(2,6-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methylisoxazole-4-carboxylic chloride	Free	Italy
	Methotrexate	Free	Germany
	1,3,5-Tri-(2-hydroxyethyl)triazine-2,4,6-trione	Free	Germany
29.39	Medroxyprogesterone acetate	Free	Italy
29.44	Spectinomycin sulphate	Free	Italy
30.01	Anti-D-immunoplasma	Free	Germany
30.01	Gamma globulin, human, in crude paste and freeze-dried form	Free	Germany
30.01 and 30.03	Human albumin, 20%, human fibrinogen; serum-conserve	Free	Germany
30.03	Antihaemophilic globulin and anti-Rho(D)-globulin, derived from human blood	Free	Germany
34.02	*N*-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-*NN*-dimethyl-3-stearamido-propylammonium nitrate	Free	Italy
38.19	Catalysts based on cobalt or molybdenum	Free	Italy
	Catalyst based on phosphorus pentoxide (and) 2,6-dialkylquinol	Free	Italy
	Catalysts based on silver	Free	Benelux
	Catalyst consisting of copper chloride on a base of aluminium oxide	Free	Germany
	Iron chelate compounds	Free	Italy
	Sinopal artificial aggregate	Free	Germany
39.01	Copolymer based on poly(tetramethylene terephthalate), in forms covered by Note 3(b) of Chapter 39	Free	Germany
39.02	Hydrocarbon resins with an iodine number of 98 and a melting range of 95°C to 105°C	Free	Germany
59.01	Oil-absorbent wadding of aliphatic polyolefin fibres with a minimum buoyancy of 99%	Free	Germany
73.40	Parts of a pressurised container for a reactor, forged and worked in one piece, each piece weighing more than 150 tonnes and having an external diameter greater than 6,000 mm	Free	Germany
81.04	Electrolytic manganese of a purity not less than 99.5%, for the aluminium industry	Free	Germany
84.51	Braille typewriters	Free	Germany
90.19	Parts and accessories for braille reading apparatus	Free	Germany
90.20	Intensifying screens for use in radiography	Free	Italy
94.04	Sponge pads 'Flotation Pad' anti-plague	Free	Italy
	PROPOSED AMENDED SUSPENSIONS		
29.26	Saccharin – add 'and saccharin sodium'	8%	Germany
29.39	Triamcinolone and its derivatives	8%	Germany
29.44	Cephaloridine, cephalothin, cephalexin – add 'and their salts'	Free	Germany and Benelux
	Cephazolin – add 'and its salts'	Free	Germany and Benelux
	Monensin and its salts – add 'in crystalline and mycelium form'	Free	Germany and Benelux
	Tobramycin – add 'sulphate'	Free	Italy

Suspension of CCT import duties on parts and components for aeroplanes and helicopters of an unladen weight exceeding 2,000 kg but not exceeding 15,000 kg

In 9 January issue of *Trade and Industry* the Department of Trade announced that the suspension of EEC Common Customs Tariff (CCT) duties on parts and components for the construction maintenance or repair of aeroplanes and helicopters in the weight range indicated above would be reviewed in 1975. It was stated that a further announcement would be made about any specific requests for such duty suspensions.

Applications for total CCT duty suspensions have now been submitted to the EEC Commission for the items set out in Schedules 1 and 2 below.

Three possibilities are being considered. These are that any duty suspensions which may eventually be agreed will apply to components for the construction, repair and maintenance of:

a all types of aeroplanes and helicopters in this weight range; or

b all types of Community built aeroplanes and helicopters in this weight range; or

c particular specified types of aeroplanes and helicopters.

If any United Kingdom company considers:

i that they could now or in the near future manufacture and supply any of the listed parts and components for use in the construction, maintenance or repair of all the aircraft included in either a or b above or for use exclusively in the construction, maintenance or repair of the VFW 614 (items in Schedule 1 only) or the Fokker F27 (items in Schedule 2 only); and

ii that a suspension of the CCT duty on the product concerned on any of the assumptions a, b or c above would be detrimental to their interests

they should inform the Department of Trade. Respondents should make it clear whether they would object to a suspension on all the assumptions a, b and c or only on one or two of them.

All the information requested in this notice should be sent not later than 7 February 1975 to the Department of Trade, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (tel. 01-215 5519). The closing date for the receipt of representations in response to the earlier notice in 9 January issue is postponed to the same date.

Schedule 1

CCT tariff heading	Description of goods
39.07 E II	Air conditioning adjustable outlets
40.11 A	Undercarriage tyres
73.20	Tube and pipe fittings for the hydraulic system
84.10 B I	Undercarriage transfer unit
84.53	Stall warning indicator
84.59 E	Device to ensure the integrated operation of flaps and undercarriage
84.61 B	Valves for the fuel and other systems
86.63	Flight control transmission system
84.63	Constant speed drive
85.01 A II	Motors for the undercarriage
85.01 A II	Electric generators
85.01 B	Voltage regulators
85.01 B	Transformer/rectifiers
85.19 A	Electrical switches and protection devices
90.14 B	Pilot tubes
90.14 B	Moving map display
90.24 C	Leak indicators for the pneumatic, hydraulic and undercarriage systems
90.24 C	Pneumatic control valves
90.27 A	Engine revolution counters
90.28 A	Pneumatic system fault indicators
90.28 A	Cockpit voice recorders
90.29 A	Engine vibration indicators
90.29 A	Public address system amplifiers
90.29 B II	Navigation instruments
90.29 B II	Engine fuel and lubricant temperature indicators
85.15 and 90.29 A	Complete radio and radio navigation equipments, including VHF, ADF, ATC transponders, VOR/ILS and associated aerials
76.16 D, 84.53, 85.01, 90.14 B, 90.28 A, 90.28 B, 90.29 A	Complete flying control system, including air data computer and automatic pilot with two axis flight direction system

Schedule 2

CCT tariff heading	Description of goods
39.02 C VI	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene in sheets specially designed for lining the internal walls of aircraft
73.20	Iron or steel tube and pipe fittings
73.32 B	Iron or steel point drive fastenings having a hexagonal recess in the threaded end and associated nuts and washers
76.02	Aluminium square angles
76.03	Aluminium alloy plates and sheets of variable thickness formed by lamination of widths of 1200 mm. or more
76.06	Aluminium tubes and pipes ready for use as conduits for the hydraulic, fuel and lubrication systems
76.07	Aluminium pipe and tube fittings
76.16	Aluminium point drive fastenings having a hexagonal recess in the threaded end and associated nuts and washers
83.07	Lamps and light fittings, of base metal, and parts thereof, of base metal (excluding switches, lamp holders, lamps for vehicles and other articles falling within Chapter 85 except heading No. 85.22)
83.09	Tubular or bifurcated rivets
84.10 B II	Pumps having a pressure capacity of less than 20 bars other than delivery pumps fitted, or designed to be fitted, with a measuring device
84.10 B III	Parts of pumps included in 84.10 B II
84.17 C	Heat exchange units for the air conditioning and other systems
84.18 C	Machinery and apparatus (other than centrifuges) for filtering or purifying liquids or gases
84.21	Built-in fire extinguishers for jet engines and auxiliary power units, and their parts
84.59 E	Windscreen wipers and toilet units specially designed for aircraft
84.61 A	Pressure reducing valves
84.61 B	Valves used in the air-conditioning, cabin pressurisation and fire protection systems
84.63	Constant speed drives
85.01 A II	High speed alternators exceeding 3,600 rpm
85.01 B	Transformers, static converters rectifiers and rectifying apparatus; inductors
85.01 C	Parts of the items listed under 85.01 A II and B above
85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines, generators and cut-outs for use in conjunction with such engines
85.13 B	Electric line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus other than apparatus for carrier-current line systems
85.15 A II	H.F. transmitter-receivers
85.15 B	Weather radar apparatus and VOR/ILS equipment
85.15 C III	Parts of the equipments listed under A II and B above
85.19 A	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits and for making connections to or in electrical circuits
90.14 B	Navigation instruments and apparatus
90.24 C	Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the flow, depth, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases or for automatically controlling temperature other than pressure gauges and thermostats
90.28	Electrical measuring, checking, analysing or automatic control instruments and apparatus
90.29 B II	Parts of electrical instruments or apparatus falling within 90.28 B
92.11 A I	Cockpit voice recorders
92.13	Parts of cockpit voice recorders and of reproducers of music and automatic announcers

EEC Information Unit

The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about the effects of entry into the EEC and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources. New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions.

The unit's address is: EEC Information Unit, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-215 4301 (six lines).

EEC support for hydrocarbons projects including offshore technology

The 19 December 1974 issue of *Trade and Industry* drew attention to the Community's provisions for the support of projects in the hydrocarbons sector. We now print the full text (published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* C159/2, 21 December 1974) of the Commission Communication inviting applications for support for consideration in the course of the 1975 financial year. **The closing date is 28 February 1975.**

Advice on the form of applications is available by phoning Neville Mansfield (01-211 5477), or by writing to Room 1519, Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ.

COMMISSION COMMUNICATION

on the support of Community projects in the hydrocarbons sector
(Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3056/73 of 9 November 1973, *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L312 of 13 November 1973, page 1)

1 Regulation (EEC) No. 3056/73 on the support of Community projects in the hydrocarbons sector provides for the allocation of Community support for the implementation of technological development projects likely to improve the security of the Community's energy supplies and directly connected with prospecting for producing, storing or transporting hydrocarbons.
2 The Commission of the European Communities invites interested parties to submit before 28 February 1975 application for support of Community projects which would be eligible for consideration in the course of the 1975 financial year.
3 Applications should be sent to:
the President of the Commission of the European Communities, 200 rue da la Loi, 1049 Brussels, Belgium.
4 Pursuant to the provisions of Articles 3, 4 and 5 (2) of the said Regulation (EEC) No. 3056/73, applications for support must be accompanied by the following information:
a detailed technical description of the scheme;
b analysis of technical and economic aspects of the scheme including:
a description of the state of existing technique,
a description of the technological development envisaged,
a timetable showing the phases of work foreseen for the project and the associated evolution of costs based on a PERT (Programme Evaluation Review Technique) analysis or an equivalent system,
an analysis of the nature and extent of the risks involved in the project and of its estimated profitability,
an explanation of the bearing the project will have on the security of supply of hydrocarbons for the Community;
c legal status, financial situation and technical capacity of those responsible for the project;
d methods of financing the project, nature and extent of the requested support;
e the measures of support, agreed to or anticipated, by any Member State for the implementation of the project;
f any other factor justifying the nature and the extent of the requested support.
5 Each application must also include a *resume* of point 4 a and b of the foregoing paragraph.
6 All documents relating to an application for Community support must be sent to the Commission in two official languages of the European Communities with 25 copies of each.

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 4174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural and fisheries sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Processed agricultural products: Regulation (EEC) 3322/74 determining the amounts of the variable components, compensatory amounts and additional duties applicable during the first quarter of 1975 on the importation of goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69. (*Official Journal* L 356, 31 December 1974).

Fish and Fish Products. Regulation (EEC) 3323/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 3559/73 as regards the landing areas very distant from the main centres of consumption in the Community and the conversion factors to be applied in those areas. (*Official Journal* L 357, 31 December 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 3324/74 fixing for the 1975 fishing year withdrawal prices for the fishery products listed in Annex 1 (A) and (C) to Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 and for certain products landed in areas very distant from the main areas of consumption in the Community. (*Official Journal* L 357, 31 December 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 3325/74 fixing the standard values to be used in calculating financial compensation in respect of fishery products withdrawn from the market during the 1975 fishing year. (*Official Journal* L357, 31 December 1974).

Regulation (EEC) 3326/74 fixing for the 1975 fishing year reference prices for fishery products. (*Official Journal* L 357, 31 December 1974)

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L 3, 7 January 1975, contains the texts of the following Decisions:

Decision 75/14 EEC authorising France to postpone the application of the Common Customs Tariff to seed potatoes.

Decision 75/15/EEC authorising Germany to postpone the application of duties in the Common Customs Tariff to certain vinegars.

AIDS TO SHIPBUILDING: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L 349, 28 December 1974, contains the text of Directive 74/643/EEC extending until 30 June 1975, the validity of Directive 72/273/EEC on aid to shipbuilding.

Further information: Department of Industry, Shipbuilding Policy Division, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU tel. 01-211 6228.

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ECSC. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L 357, 31 December 1974, contains the texts of the following Decisions:

Decision 3328/74/ECSC extending the period of validity of Decision 3542/73/ECSC on the conversion rates as between currencies and units of account for certain purposes of the Treaty establishing the ECSC.

Decision 3329/74/ECSC fixing the rate of levies for the 1975 financial year and amending Decision 3/52 on the amount of and methods for applying the levies provided for in Articles 49 and 50 of the ECSC Treaty.

Further information: Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ, tel. 01-211 7286.

TRANSPORT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L349, 28 December, 1974 contains the texts of the following Regulations:

Regulation (EEC) 3255/74 extending and amending Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 on the introduction of a system of bracket tariffs for the carriage of goods by road between Member States.

Regulation (EEC) 3256/74 extending and amending Regulation (EEC) 2829/72 regarding the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States.

Further information: Department of the Environment, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 3EB, tel. 01-212 5189 (bracket tariffs), 01-212 7231 (quotas).

SPECIAL RELATIONS AGREEMENTS—ORIGIN RULES: The texts of a number of Regulations applying Decisions on the definition of the concept of 'originating products' taken by the Joint Committee sets up under the various special relations agreements have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as follows:

Official Journal L352, 28 December 1974.

Regulation (EEC) No. 3282/74 on the application of Decision No. 3/74 of the EEC-Austria Joint Committee supplementing and modifying Lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Decision No. 3/74 of the Joint Committee supplementing and modifying Lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

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M. Bellouard
17 Avenue du Belvedere
78100 St. Germain en Laye
FRANCE

Regulation (EEC) No. 3283/74 on the application of Decision No. 10/74 of the EEC-Finland Joint Committee supplementing and modifying Lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Decision No. 10/74 of the Joint Committee supplementing and modifying Lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Regulation (EEC) No. 3284/74 on the application of Decision No. 3/74 of the EEC-Iceland Joint Committee supplementing and modifying Lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Decision No. 3/74 of the Joint Committee supplementing and modifying Lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Regulation (EEC) No. 3285/74 on the application of Decision No. 3/74 of the EEC-Norway Joint Committee supplementing and modifying Lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Decision No. 3/74 of the Joint Committee supplementing and modifying Lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Regulation (EEC) No. 3286/74 on the application of Decision No. 3/74 of the EEC-Portugal Joint Committee supplementing and modifying Lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Decision No. 3/74 of the Joint Committee supplementing and modifying Lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Regulation (EEC) No. 3287/74 on the application of Decision No. 3/74 of the EEC-Sweden Joint Committee supplementing and modifying Lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Decision No. 3/74 of the Joint Committee supplementing and modifying Lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concepts of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Regulation (EEC) No. 3288/74 on the application of Decision No. 3/74 of the EEC-Switzerland Joint Committee supplementing and modifying Lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Decision No. 3/74 of the Joint Committee supplementing and modifying Lists A and B annexed to Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Official Journal L355, 31 December 1974.

Regulation (EEC) No. 3278/74 on the application of Decision No. 4/74 of the EEC-Austria Joint Committee suspending the application of Article 23 (1) of Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Decision No. 4/74 of the Joint Committee suspending the application of Article 23 (1) of Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Regulation (EEC) No. 3302/74 on the application of Decision No. 4/74 of the EEC-Iceland Joint Committee suspending the application of Article 23 (1) of Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Decision No. 4/74 of the Joint Committee suspending the application of Article 23 (1) of Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Regulation (EEC) No. 3303/74 on the application of Decision No. 4/74 of the EEC-Norway Joint Committee suspending the application of Article 23 (1) of Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Decision No. 4/74 of the Joint Committee suspending the application of Article 23 (1) of Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Regulation (EEC) No. 3304/74 on the application of Decision No. 4/74 of the EEC-Portugal Joint Committee suspending the application of Article 23 (1) of Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Decision No. 4/74 of the Joint Committee suspending the application of Article 23 (1) of Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Regulation (EEC) No. 3305/74 on the application of Decision No. 4/74 of the EEC-Sweden Joint Committee suspending the application of Article 23 (1) of Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Decision No. 4/74 of the Joint Committee suspending the application of Article 23 (1) of Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Regulation (EEC) No. 3306/74 on the application of Decision No. 4/74 of the EEC-Switzerland Joint Committee suspending the application of Article 23 (1) of Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Decision No. 4/74 of the Joint Committee suspending the application of Article 23 (1) of Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Regulation (EEC) No. 3307/74 on the application of Decision No. 11/74 of the EEC-Finland Joint Committee suspending the application of Article 23 (1) of Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Decision No. 11/74 of the Joint Committee suspending the application of Article 23 (1) of Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation

Further information: Department of Trade, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1 E6SJ, tel. 01-212 5713.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9 223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1970	100	100	100	100	100	257	324	68	−23	685	−9	694
1971	101	103	100	94	102	−7	−126	52	−4	1,050	285	765
1972	104	109	103	85	115	−39	205	48	3	72	−677	749
1973	109	114	108	90	121	674	374	32	242	−1,198	−2,355	1,157
1974										−3,731	−5,190	1,459
			103	90	107							
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	103	84	115	−36	−62	17	−16	84	−121	205
2nd qtr.	104	108	102	82	115	−27	−106	1	38	121	−64	185
3rd qtr.	104	110	105	83	123	−13	−42	6	−13	−114	−284	170
4th qtr.	106	111				−37	7	24	−6	−19	−208	189
			111	89	126							
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	104	86	112	257	146	11	32	−192	−351	159
2nd qtr.	109	112	109	91	120	202	61	−9	163	−197	−399	202
3rd qtr.	110	114	109	94	124	94	68	6	22	−272	−602	330
4th qtr.	110	114				121	99	24	25	−537	−1,003	466
			111	99	111							
1974 1st qtr.	106	113	103	99	107	−261	−100	8	−73	−1,003	−1,318	315
2nd qtr.	109	112	103	99	115	227	138	42	11	−996	−1,369	373
3rd qtr.	111	114				179	216	−30	−28	−785	−1,166	381
4th qtr.										−946	−1,336	390
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+1.9	−0.8	−6.7	+2.4	−5.9							
on a year earlier	+0.5	−0.2	−3.6	+11.5	−4.6							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour				Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults		Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count		monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		16 Jan. 1962		1970	1970	31 July 1972					Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands		£ million	
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129		733	709
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145		761	818
1973	109.9	110.5	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.4	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304		955	1,151
1974															
1973 1st qtr.	109.9	109.9	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228		878	995
2nd qtr.	109.6	110.1	108.3	136	177.9	9.3	133.3	120.1•	112.6	605	2.6	289		931	1,064
3rd qtr.	110.7	111.4	110.6	143	180.2	9.2	150.8	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334		996	1,197
4th qtr.	109.4	110.4	112.0	119	186.8	10.3	167.6	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364		1,013	1,384
1974 1st qtr.	103.4	105.5	109.9	103	101.4†	12.9	212.5	138.4	125.0	543	2.4	285		1,133	1,572
2nd qtr.	107.8	109.3	107.5	104	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	131.7	552	2.4	309		1,300	1,757
3rd qtr.	109.0	110.6	111.1	108	110.2	17.0	213.0	156.1	142.7	600	2.7	306		1,387	1,776
4th qtr.			112.0 p				221.8 p	164.7 p						1,333	1,778
1973 Dec.	106.2	107.0	112.6	103	188.2	10.6	175.1	130.6	122.0	470	2.1	362		1,025	1,354
1974 Jan.	101.2	102.3	109.2	93	191.8	12.0	209.5	134.1	123.7	535	2.4	304		1,023	1,395
Feb.	103.1	106.6	110.2	109	101.7†	13.2	213.1	138.5	124.7	549	2.4	278		1,154	1,616
Mar.	105.7	107.0	110.1	106	102.6	13.5	215.0	142.2	126.5	545	2.4	274		1,221	1,705
Apr.	107.3	109.0	108.1	96	106.1	15.2	215.4	146.3	127.9	546	2.4	297		1,273	1,667
May	107.5	108.6	105.8	105	107.6	15.9	214.0	148.9	132.0	548	2.4	314		1,291	1,774
June	108.6	110.4	108.3	111	108.7	16.5	211.7	151.1	136.8	561	2.5	317		1,337	1,829
July	109.5	111.0	109.3	105	109.7	17.1	212.3	153.5	139.7	582	2.6	317		1,336	1,810
Aug.	109.4	111.4	111.5	102	109.8	16.9	213.7	156.1	145.4	606	2.7	298		1,387	1,708
Sept.	108.1	109.4	112.3	118	111.0	17.1	212.8	158.6	146.1	612	2.7	303		1,438	1,809
Oct.	108.0	108.5	111.6	102	113.2	17.1	220.1	162.2 p	148.2	607	2.7	297		1,340	1,770
Nov.	107.5	108.7	112.9	95	115.2	18.3	222.7 p	164.7 p	153.2	608 p	2.7 p	276 p		1,293	1,822
Dec.			111½.p		116.9	19.1	222.0 p	167.2 p						1,366 p	1,743 p
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	−1.2	−1.9	+0.8	−0.9	+4.5		+4.1	+5.5	+6.1	+7.9		−5.3		−3.9	+0.1
on a year earlier	−2.8	−2.7	n/c	−17.5	+18.2		+32.8	+27.6	+23.9	+12.9		−13.8		+31.5	+32.0

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan. 1974 = 100.

Index of retail prices for December 1974

The index of retail prices for all items for 10 December 1974 was 116.9 (15 January 1974=100). This represents an increase of 1.5 per cent on November (115.2) and of 19.1 per cent on December 1973.

The rise in the index in December was due to higher prices for petrol, secondhand cars, cigarettes and tobacco and many other goods and services. There was a small fall in the average price paid for beef as a result of the introduction of the beef token scheme.

The movements for the main groups of the index are shown in Table 2.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half	* five week period
the final digit shown	e fifty-three week
p provisional	period

TABLE 1 Rates of change

	All items				All items except seasonal food			
	Index 15 January 1974 = 100	Index 16 January 1962 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 12 months	Index 15 January 1974 = 100	Index 16 January 1962 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	Percentage change over 6 months
1974 July	109.7	210.4	+0.9	+17.1	110.0	208.3	+1.3	+10.0
August	109.8	210.6	+0.1	+16.9	110.3	208.9	+0.3	+ 8.2
September	111.0	212.9	+1.1	+17.1	111.5	211.2	+1.1	+ 8.5
October	113.2	217.1	+2.0	+17.1	113.7	215.2	+2.0	+ 7.0
November	115.2	221.0	+1.8	+18.3	115.6	218.9	+1.7	+ 7.3
December	116.9	224.2	+1.5	+19.1	117.4	222.4	+1.6	+ 8.1

TABLE 2 General index of retail prices

	Indices (15 Jan. 1974 = 100)		Percentage change over the month
	12 Nov. 1974	10 Dec. 1974	
All items	115.2	116.9	+1.5
All items excluding food	115.8	117.7	+1.6
Food	113.3	114.4	+1.0
Seasonal food	105.7	106.5	+0.8
Other food	115.0	116.3	+1.1
Alcoholic drink	116.0	116.3	+0.3
Tobacco	121.6	123.8	+1.8
Housing	108.6	109.0	+0.4
Fuel and light	120.4	122.4	+1.7
Durable household goods	115.3	116.9	+1.4
Clothing and footwear	116.3	117.2	+0.8
Transport and vehicles	117.1	123.3	+5.3
Miscellaneous goods	121.6	122.4	+0.7
Services	113.2	113.7	+0.4
Meals out	115.3	116.5	+1.0

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New companies registered

Below are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during December 1974 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	1,907	—	1,907
Over £100 but under £1,000	63	—	63
£1,000 but under £10,000	703	—	703
£10,000 but under £50,000	271	—	271
£50,000 but under £100,000	40	—	40
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	49	—	49
£1,000,000 and over	6	—	6
Total number	3,039	—	3,039
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of nominal capital	21,298	—	21,298

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1973 and 1974

	1973		1974	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	4,666	8 050	4,758	27,824
February	5,919	7,762	2,870	81,582
March	6,310	21,762	3,393	21,763
April	5,617	12,632	3,679	50,557
May	5,331	9,111	3,878	36,111
June	4,752	30,575	3,329	29,037
July	5,245	17,291	3,730	32,961
August	6,371	16,843	3,274	37,822
September	4,988	28,337	3,214	36,037
October	5,945	11,918	3,481	25,421
November	6,132	36,871	3,115	36,422
December	5,330	22,843	3,039	21,298
Total	66,606	223,995	41,760	436,835

Foreign arrivals in the United Kingdom during September 1974

During September 640,000 foreign visitors, including all travellers from EEC countries, arrived in the United Kingdom, 2¼ per cent more than in September 1973, according to the Department of Trade and the British Tourist Authority (The figures exclude visitors from the Irish Republic and Commonwealth Citizens.)

In September the number of visitors from the United States fell by 12 per cent from the level recorded in September 1973, and by 19 per cent in the first three quarters of 1974 compared with the corresponding period of 1973. This fall has been more than offset by increases in the number of arrivals, in the first nine months of 1974, of 7 per cent from the EEC countries, 9 per cent from the rest of Western Europe and 10 per cent from the rest of the world. Large increases have occured in the numbers arriving from Belgium (12 per cent), Spain (23 per cent) and Denmark (15 per cent). The seasonally adjusted series continue to show a fall during 1974 for the United States, with increases from the EEC and the rest of Western Europe.

Notes

The figures in the table are limited to foreign nationals, excluding Commonwealth citizens and citizens of the Irish Republic.

For non-EEC countries visitors entering for a stay of under one year are shown while, for EEC countries, total arrivals are shown irrespective of their purposes of visit or length of stay. This follows the entry of the United Kingdom into the EEC, since when citizens of Community are generally admitted to the United Kingdom without having to state their purpose of visit, or expected length of stay.

Seasonally adjusted figures: Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months can be misleading. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of the varying date of Easter on numbers of Western European visitors.

Foreign arrivals

Thousands per month

	Total arrivals from EEC countries (excluding Irish Republic)		Foreign visitors from non-EEC countries: Rest of Western Europe (non-EEC)		United States		Other foreign countries		Total non-EEC countries	
1967	126		30		70		23		123	
1968	144		34		73		29		136	
1969	174		40		95		35		170	
1970	199		47		117		41		205	
1971	214		53		129		46		228	
1972	232		59		134		51		244	
1973	265		70		131		62		263	
	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA
1973										
January	139	253	35	63	60	140	34	54	129	257
February	132	260	36	66	51	142	29	56	116	264
March	170	254	44	64	88	139	46	68	178	271
April	334	239	78	71	129	146	49	61	256	278
May	266	239	56	58	167	136	61	61	284	255
June	299	256	88	66	196	124	73	61	357	251
July	535	254	142	67	228	118	106	61	476	246
August	408	256	89	71	197	114	101	60	387	245
September	278	266	74	72	181	125	91	63	346	260
October	242	296	73	74	122	130	64	63	259	267
November	186	326	63	88	83	131	46	74	192	293
December	186	276	57	75	66	123	47	65	170	263
1974										
January	141	261	38	67	50	121	40	65	128	253
February	132	266	38	70	42	120	35	67	115	257
March	216	267	53	71	68	111	52	75	173	257
April	320	266	79	76	95	111	52	65	226	252
May	295	273	63	88	121	102	62	61	246	231
June	313	273	96	73	160	106	83	68	338	247
July	560	273	154	73	189	104	120	67	463	246
August	458	295	93	75	167	100	111	66	371	241
September	298	288	86	83	159	114	96	67	342	264
Jan.-Sept. 1973	2,561		643		1,297		590		2,530	
Jan.-Sept. 1974	2,743		701		1,050		649		2,400	

Total arrivals = all persons admitted. Including long stay and short stay visitors from EEC countries
Foreign visitors = all persons entering for visits of under one year from non-EEC countries excluding Commonwealth countries.
UA = unjusted. SA = seasonally adjusted. Source: Home Office.

Total arrivals = all persons admitted. including long stay and short stay visitors from EEC countries
Foreign visitors = all persons entering for visits of under one year from non-EEC countries excluding Commonwealth countries.
UA = unadjusted. SA = seasonally adjusted. Source: Home Office

Retailers' stocks in November 1974

The value of stocks at constant prices held by retailers at the end of November showed a fall of 5 per cent compared with the corresponding month last year. The recent year on year changes reflect, in part, the large increases of a year earlier.

At current prices the value of stocks was 18 per cent higher compared with a year earlier (see below).

Level of retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1971 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	65	68	69	70	70	71	69	70	71	75	78	70
1967	68	69	71	72	72	73	71	72	73	78	81	72
1968	71	73	76	77	78	79	78	78	80	85	89	81
1969	79	81	84	85	86	86	85	84	86	92	96	87
1970	84	86	88	90	89	90	89	88	91	97	102	93
1971	89	91	94	95	95	97	95	95	97	106	110	100
1972	96	99	101	102	103	105	102	102	105	114	120	107
1973	103	106	110	108	110	113	112	113	117	127	135	124
1974	120	121	126	130	134	135	134	133	138	150	159	
1969	*11*	*11*	*11*	*10*	*9*	*8*	*9*	*7*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*8*
1970	*6*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*4*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*7*
1971	*6*	*6*	*7*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*7*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*8*	*8*
1972	*8*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*7*	*7*	*8*	*7*
1973	*8*	*8*	*9*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974	—	—	—	*21*	*22*	*19*	*20*	*18*	*18*	*18*	*18*	
At constant (1970) prices:												
1966	88	91	93	93	94	95	92	92	94	99	102	91
1967	89	91	93	94	95	95	94	94	96	102	106	94
1968	93	95	98	97	99	100	97	98	100	106	111	100
1969	97	99	102	102	103	103	101	99	101	108	113	102
1970	97	99	101	102	101	101	99	98	100	106	111	100
1971	95	97	99	99	98	99	96	96	99	107	111	100
1972	95	97	100	100	100	102	99	99	100	107	113	100
1973	97	99	102	109	110	112	110	109	113	120	126	114
1974	109	107	111	111	112	111	109	107	109	116	120	
1969	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*
1970	*1*	—	*–1*	—	*–2*	*–1*	*–2*	*–1*	*–1*	*–2*	*–2*	*–1*
1971	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–3*	*–3*	*–2*	*–3*	*–2*	*–2*	—	—	—
1972	—	—	*1*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*2*	—
1973	*2*	*2*	*3*	*9*	*10*	*10*	*12*	*11*	*12*	*12*	*12*	*14*
1974	*12*	*9*	*8*	*2*	*2*	*–1*	*–1*	*–2*	*–3*	*–4*	*–5*	

Retailer's stocks in the United Kingdom at end of December 1971 were £1,899 million at current prices.

With the introduction of VAT, the current price estimates of stocks are being valued exclusive of this tax. There is, therefore, a discontinuity in the series in 1973 between March and April. For the year up to March, the usual comparisons with a year earlier for the current price series have not been given. As the basis of valuation is now comparable with that of a year earlier these percentages changes have been re-introduced. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and are on a consistent basis throughout.

United Kingdom trade in the third quarter of 1974

VISIBLE BALANCE

In the third quarter of 1974, the balance on visible trade was in deficit by £1,166 million compared with deficits of £1,369 million in the previous quarter and £1,318 million in the first quarter of 1974. This deficit was partly offset by net invisible earnings of £381 million. The improvement in the visible balance in the third quarter was almost entirely due to a reduction in the non-oil trade balance from £453 million in the second quarter to £258 million in the third quarter. In addition, the deficit on trade in oil improved slightly between the second and third quarters, resulting from a lower volume of deliveries of crude oil.

The main feature of trade in the third quarter of 1974 was the 3 per cent improvement in the terms of trade, the first quarter in which any improvement has occurred since the second quarter of 1972. This improvement was primarily responsible for the reduction in the non-oil trade deficit and resulted from a 5 per cent increase in the export unit value index and a 2 per cent increase in the import unit value index. This latter rise followed increases of 20 per cent and 12 per cent respectively in the first two quarters of 1974. The marked deceleration in the rate of increase of import prices reflected the stabilisation of crude oil prices and an easing in the prices of many commodities traded on world markets; indeed some fell substantially after reaching peaks earlier in 1974 – examples are copper, cotton, lead and tin.

In terms of volume, exports and imports in the third quarter of 1974 were little changed from the previous quarter. However in the first half of the year, the volume of exports had increased substantially above the second half of 1973 while the volume of imports had remained flat. As a result the volume of exports in the third quarter of 1974 was 10 per cent above its level in the final quarter of 1973 whereas the volume of imports had fallen by 2 per cent between these periods.

TABLE 2

Seasonally adjusted — £ million

	Visible balance:		
	Petroleum and petroleum products	Other goods	Total
1973	−943	−1,412	−2,355
1973 1st quarter	−185	−166	−351
2nd quarter	−223	−176	−399
3rd quarter	−235	−367	−602
4th quarter	−300	−703	−1,003
1974 1st quarter	−754	−564	−1,318
2nd quarter	−916	−453	−1,369
3rd quarter	−908	−258	−1,166

AREA ANALYSIS OF THE VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE

The improvement in the visible trade deficit between the second and third quarters of 1974 was widespread among major areas, a notable exception being the EEC with which our visible trade deficit worsened from £396 million in the second quarter of last year to £561 million in the third. In particular, there were marked improvements in our trade deficits with the Sterling Area outside Europe (from £179 million to £42 million) and with 'other non-sterling countries' (from £488 million to £383 million).

EXPORTS

Exports in the third quarter of 1974 were £4,161 million seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis, 7 per cent higher than in the second quarter. The volume of deliveries was at about the same level as in the second quarter, higher prices contributing largely to the rise in value. Exports to Western Europe increased by 7 per cent, with deliveries to the EEC 4 per cent higher, whilst those to North America increased by 6 per cent and to the Sterling Area outside Europe by 11 per cent. Exports of manufactured goods rose by 10 per cent, while exports of non-manufactures were only slightly higher than in the preceding quarter.

These comparisons may be slightly influenced by the aftermath

TABLE 1 Visible Trade†

Seasonally adjusted values§ — £ million

	Exports			Imports				
	Overseas Trade Statistics basis fob	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis fob	Overseas Trade Statistics basis cif	Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Coverage adjustments‡	Balance of payment basis fob	Visible balance
1972	9,746	− 612	9,134	11,138	−1,033	−294	9,811	− 677
1973	12,455	−1,000	11,455	15,854	−1,372	−672	13,810	−2,355
1972 1st quarter	2,320	− 143	2,177	2,631	− 244	− 87	2,298	− 121
2nd quarter	2,440	− 147	2,293	2,673	− 259	− 57	2,357	− 64
3rd quarter	2,199	− 146	2,052	2,663	− 246	− 81	2,336	− 284
4th quarter	2,788	− 176	2,612	3,171	− 283	− 68	2,820	− 208
1973 1st quarter	2,836	− 203	2,633	3,390	− 306	−100	2,984	− 351
2nd quarter	3,015	− 220	2,794	3,679	− 330	−156	3,193	− 399
3rd quarter	3,252	− 264	2,988	4,163	− 353	−220	3,590	− 602
4th quarter	3,352	− 312	3,040	4,623	− 384	−195	4,043	−1,003
1974 1st quarter	3,636	− 238	3,398	5,323	− 415	−192	4,716	−1,318
2nd quarter	4,120	− 219	3,901	5,927	− 412	−245	5,270	−1,369
3rd quarter	4,448	− 287	4,161	5,958	− 422	−209	5,327	−1,166

† See note 1(c).
§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
‡ Including adjustments for arrivals of and payments for United States military aircraft, etc.

Government Publications in Scotland

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TABLE 3 Visible trade on balance of payments basis area analysis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

	1973			1974		
	Year	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.
Sterling Area o/s Europe						
Exports	2,190	571	560	626	740	816
Imports	2,360	591	708	760	919	858
Visible balance	−170	−20	−148	−134	−179	−42
Western Europe						
Exports	5,609	1,484	1,550	1,751	1,965	2,051
Imports	7,089	1,908	2,052	2,314	2,468	2,664
Visible balance	−1,480	−424	−502	−563	−503	−613
EEC						
Exports	3,612	950	1,002	1,120	1,337	1,322
Imports	4,743	1,288	1,365	1,564	1,733	1,883
Visible balance	−1,131	−338	−363	−444	−396	−561
EFTA						
Exports	1,489	386	408	497	466	533
Imports	2,021	551	572	637	641	689
Visible balance	−532	−165	−164	−140	−175	−156
Other Western Europe						
Exports	508	148	140	134	162	196
Imports	325	70	114	113	94	92
Visible balance	+183	+78	+26	+21	+68	+104
North America						
Exports	1,683	405	422	460	487	528
Imports	1,958	476	583	612	663	688
Visible balance	−275	−71	−161	−152	−176	−160
Latin America						
Exports	369	92	92	107	118	142
Imports	426	107	117	126	159	153
Visible balance	−57	−15	−25	−19	−41	−11
Other Non-Sterling Countries						
Exports	1,604	436	416	452	576	608
Imports	1,977	508	583	894	1,064	991
Visible balance	−373	−72	−167	−442	−488	−383
Total – All Areas						
Exports	11 455	2,988	3,040	3,398	3,901	4,161
Imports	13,810	3,590	4,043	4,716	5,270	5,327
Visible balance	−2,355	−602	−1,003	−1,318	−1,369	−1,166

See notes 1(b) and (f).

See notes 1(b) and (f).

of the effect of three day working in January and February. In the first quarter of 1974 industry appears to have given priority to the export sector, maintaining deliveries at a high level at a time when output was cut by three day working; it is possible that there was a slight reduction in export deliveries when industry returned to normal working as it tried to make up deficiencies in the domestic market. Thus quarter to quarter comparisons in 1974 may be slightly misleading; however it is not possible to quantify these distorting effects.

Area pattern of exports

In the third quarter of 1974 the value of exports to Western Europe was £2,273 million, 51 per cent of total exports, a rise of 7 per cent on the second quarter. Between these two quarters exports to the EEC increased by 4 per cent, and exports to EFTA countries rose by 7 per cent.

The largest increase amongst EEC countries this quarter was in exports to France, after one of the smallest increases in the previous quarter. The rise of 17 per cent resulted from increased shipments of manufactured goods, especially machinery and transport equipment, chemicals and metals. The fastest growing European market in value terms over the past 12 months has been the Netherlands, although the main reason for this has been the exceptional increases in the price of petroleum products and chemicals. Following the sharp rise of 31 per cent in the value of exports to the Netherlands in the second quarter, there was a 5 per cent increase in the third quarter, largely reflecting a continued growth in exports of both machinery and transport equipment. However, West Germany remains for the moment the UK's largest market in Europe, with export sales at £273 million in the third quarter, an increase of 7 per cent on the previous quarter. Apart from a further rise in the value of petroleum products delivered, the increase was due to higher exports of manufactured goods, with an acceleration in the deliveries of transport equipment and metals the main features.

There was a decline in deliveries to both Italy and the Irish Republic. The value of exports to Italy fell by 6 per cent in the third quarter, following only a modest increase in the second quarter, with falls in deliveries of crude materials and semi-manufactures only partially offset by a small increase in machinery. The decline of 4 per cent in exports to the Irish Republic, on the other hand, follows a sharp rise of 23 per cent in the second quarter, and was caused by a fall in shipments of petroleum products from the abnormally high level in that quarter. The value of exports to Belgium/Luxembourg also showed little change – a rise of 4 per cent in the third quarter – after an

TABLE 4 Changes in value, volume and unit values of exports and imports on balance of payments basis

Seasonally adjusted except Unit Values

	Exports fob			Imports fob			Terms of trade**
	Value	Volume Index	Unit Value Index	Value	Volume Index	Unit Value Index	
	£m.	1970 = 100		£m.	1970 = 100		1970 = 100
1972	9,134	106.7	111.0	9,811	116.4	109.2	101.3
1973	11,455	119.2	125.7	13,810	131.5	139.0	90.1
1972 1st quarter	2,177	104.7	110.2	2,298	112.1	107.1	102.9
2nd quarter	2,293	109.0	110.7	2,357	114.3	107.6	103.0
3rd quarter	2,052	94.5	114.0	2,336	111.0	111.4	102.3
4th quarter	2,612	118.9	115.1	2,820	129.0	116.5	98.9
1973 1st quarter	2,633	116.9	119.2	2,984	129.2	123.2	96.7
2nd quarter	2,794	119.3	123.5	3,193	127.1	132.8	93.0
3rd quarter	2,988	121.6	128.6	3,590	133.4	146.4	87.9
4th quarter	3,040	119.9	135.7	4,043	137.4	161.8	83.9
1974 1st quarter	3,398	126.0	146.6	4,716	134.4	194.5	75.3
2nd quarter	3,901	130.8	159.1	5,270	135.1	218.3	72.9
3rd quarter	4,161	131.6	167.4	5,327	134.5	223.3	75.0

** Export Unit Value Index as percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.

TABLE 5 Balance of trade in petroleum and petroleum products* (Division 33 of SITC(R))

Seasonally adjusted — Balance of payment basis

	Balance of visible trade	Imports				Rest of division	Exports
		Total	Crude oil				
	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	million tons	Average value per ton £ fob	£ million fob	£ million fob
1973	−943	1,284	941	112.6	8.3	343	341
1973 1st quarter	−185	242	171	24.3	7.0	71	57
2nd quarter	−223	283	210	28.2	7.4	74	60
3rd quarter	−235	343	240	30.3	7.9	103	108
4th quarter	−300	416	318	29.4	10.8	98	116
1974 1st quarter	−754	887	722	28.7	25.2	165	133
2nd quarter	−916	1,120	925	28.8	32.1	195	204
3rd quarter	−908	1,100	882	27.6	32.0	218	192

* See note 1(h).

exceptionally large increase of 34 per cent in the preceding quarter. This latest increase reflects continued rapid growth in deliveries of chemicals, machinery and transport equipment offset to some extent by falls in shipments of petroleum products and diamonds. Deliveries to Denmark increased by 8 per cent in the third quarter, after a fall of 3 per cent in the second quarter, but this recovery was entirely due to an increase in exports of petroleum products.

Within the EFTA bloc of countries there were notable increases in our export trade to both Norway and Sweden, with each rising by 14 per cent between the second and third quarters. The rise in deliveries to Sweden was due to widespread increases in manufactured goods, with the rise in shipments of machinery and transport equipment particularly marked, whilst there were increased deliveries of food, machinery and petroleum products to Norway. Exports to Switzerland fell by 1 per cent, with increased deliveries of finished manufactures more than offset by lower exports of diamonds.

Exports to the Sterling Area outside Europe in the third quarter were 11 per cent higher than in the second quarter, with an 8 per cent increase in exports to the developed countries in aggregate and one of 15 per cent to the developing countries. Of the developed countries exports to Australia increased by 18 per cent, reflecting higher shipments of manufactures, particularly chemicals and machinery. Deliveries to New Zealand were 7 per cent higher, whilst exports to South Africa continued to be erratic with shipments in the third quarter at the same level as in the second quarter but considerably higher than in the first quarter.

The value of exports to North America rose by 6 per cent in the third quarter, following similar rises in each of the three previous quarters. There was a rise of 4 per cent in exports to the United States, our largest market, with a large rise in deliveries of whisky accompanied by a smaller increase in shipments of finished manufactures to some extent offset by lower exports of semi-manufactures. Deliveries to Canada picked up in the third quarter after little growth for nearly two years; the increase of 17 per cent was due to higher shipments of manufactures, particularly metals and metal manufactures.

Exports to other markets in aggregate increased by 9 per cent in the third quarter. An increase of 28 per cent in deliveries to Latin American countries was mainly accounted for by transport equipment, whilst there were rises in exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and Japan of 11 per cent and 2 per cent respectively.

Commodity pattern of exports

In the third quarter the value of exports of manufactured goods was 10 per cent higher than in the preceding quarter; about three-quarters of this was due to an increase in export prices. Within this broad commodity group transport equipment showed the largest increase – 17 per cent – but this largely reflected a 39 per cent rise in the deliveries of ships and aircraft which tend to be erratic; there was a rise of 10 per cent in deliveries of road motor vehicles. Shipments of machinery increased by nearly 15 per cent spread equally between electrical and non-electrical machinery. There were also increases in exports of chemicals, 12 per cent, metals and metal manufactures, 10 per cent and scientific instruments, 9 per cent. In contrast, there was a fall of 4 per cent in the value of exports of textiles.

The value of exports of non-manufactures rose by 2 per cent in the third quarter, with an increase of 20 per cent in deliveries of beverages and tobacco offset by falls in the shipments of basic materials and petroleum and petroleum products of 6 per cent and 2 per cent respectively. Exports of food and live animals were unchanged.

IMPORTS

In the third quarter of 1974, imports totalled £5,327 million seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis, 1 per cent higher than in the second quarter.

This small rise in imports marked an end to the accelerating rate of growth which has been a feature since the end of 1972. Several factors played a part. Firstly crude oil prices, after quadrupling between third quarter of 1973 and the second quarter of 1974, were little changed in the third quarter at £32 per ton f.o.b. As lower volumes of crude oil were received the value of oil imports fell slightly between the second and third quarters. At the same time the prices of many commodities freely traded on the world markets such as copper, tin, cotton, wood, lead and rubber fell substantially in price during the course of 1974. Offsetting this trend however, some products sold at producer controlled prices such as zinc and aluminium have risen in price. The net result was

TABLE 6 Exports: areas¶ (Overseas trade statistics basis)

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob

	1973			1974			Percentage change 3rd qtr./ 2nd qtr. 1974
	Year	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	
STERLING AREA outside Europe	2,195	568	567	629	742	821	+11
Australia	404	102	104	131	137	161	+18
New Zealand	167	43	47	57	59	63	+ 7
Republic of South Africa	374	94	102	103	138	138	–
WESTERN EUROPE	6,283	1,654	1,768	1,906	2,115	2,273	+ 7
EEC	4,030	1,062	1,132	1,210	1,414	1,475	+ 4
Western Germany	785	205	221	229	256	273	+ 7
Netherlands	604	153	169	197	259	271	+ 5
Belgium and Luxembourg	621	167	178	166	222	231	+ 4
France	678	181	190	212	216	252	+17
Italy	386	101	112	128	133	125	– 6
Irish Republic	626	158	176	184	226	216	– 4
Denmark	331	92	95	109	106	114	+ 8
EFTA	1,746	452	492	552	550	590	+ 7
Norway	241	60	72	78	81	92	+14
Sweden	514	137	141	166	168	191	+14
Switzerland	521	128	163	136	159	158	– 1
Other	507	129	131	134	166	184	+11
NORTH AMERICA	1,936	473	496	524	562	598	+ 6
USA and Dependencies	1,522	370	393	419	449	466	+ 4
Canada	414	103	104	106	113	132	+17
LATIN AMERICA	355	90	90	106	111	142	+28
SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE	323	87	79	99	106	118	+11
REST OF WORLD	1,318	358	352	378	479	497	+ 4
Japan	273	72	79	83	83	85	+ 2
TOTAL	12,455	3,252	3,352	3,636	4,120	4,448	+ 8

¶ See note 1(b). (See also chart on page 195)

TABLE 7 Exports: commodity classes¶ (Overseas trade statistics basis)

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob

	1973			1974			Percentage change 3rd qtr./ 2nd qtr. 1974
	Year	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	
FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	876	233	231	262	266	290	+ 9
Food and live animals	512	140	140	148	151	152	+ 1
Beverages and tobacco	364	93	92	114	115	138	+20
BASIC MATERIALS	433	105	120	151	157	148	– 6
Crude materials	416	100	115	143	148	140	– 5
FUELS	370	115	124	138	219	215	– 2
MANUFACTURES	10,456	2,720	2,785	2,999	3,376	3,708	+10
Machinery and transport equipment	4,775	1,248	1,231	1,309	1,447	1,650	+14
Non-electric machinery	2,413	627	604	688	733	841	+15
Electric machinery	807	209	211	242	267	305	+14
Road motor vehicles	1,012	276	296	290	305	336	+10
Other transport equipment	453	129	131	111	124	165	+33
Chemicals	1,272	324	352	446	531	597	+12
Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	1,310	326	360	413	409	451	+10
Textiles	590	153	155	184	202	193	– 4
Other	2,509	669	675	641	806	820	+ 2
Clothing and footwear	215	55	57	63	74	74	–
Instruments	344	91	89	94	106	116	+ 9
MISCELLANEOUS	320	81	97	89	108	111	+ 3
TOTAL	12,455	3,252	3,352	3,636	4,120	4,448	+ 8

¶ See note 1(b). (See also chart on page 196)

a substantial slowing in the growth of industrial material imports which at £2,356 million in the third quarter were 2 per cent higher than in the second. This compares with growth rates of 12 and 11 per cent respectively in the first and second quarters of the year.

Commodity pattern of imports

Within the overall slight increase in imports there were a number of disparate movements within the various commodity groups. Imports of dairy produce and eggs continued to rise sharply, increasing by 59 per cent in the third quarter following a rise of 25 per cent in the second quarter. This rise was accounted for by a greater volume of cheese imports and by higher prices for butter.

Fuel imports fell by 3 per cent in the third quarter, a fall in the volume of crude oil imports being only partially offset by a slight rise in price. The fall in the volume of crude oil imports reflected lower consumption and a decline in stock-piling which had taken place earlier in the year.

Imports of basic materials fell by 1 per cent in value terms during the third quarter while in volume terms they recorded an 8 per cent fall. Within this group the value of timber imports fell by 16 per cent in the third quarter largely due to a reduction in the volume of imports reflecting the continuing depressed state of the building industry. (The number of private housing starts in the third quarter was 8 per cent down on the previous quarter and 55 per cent down on the same period of last year.)

Imports of chemicals continued to rise, largely as a result of higher prices. At £448 million in the third quarter they were 14 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, with imports of plastic materials showing a 24 per cent increase to £106 million. Imports of chemical elements and compounds were 11 per cent higher at £205 million.

Among imports of other semi manufactures imports of paper and paperboard rose by 17 per cent reflecting increases in both volume and price. Imports of iron and steel fell by 14 per cent. Non-ferrous metal imports declined by 12 per cent, reflecting a fall in world prices, particularly of copper.

Although imports of finished manufactures as a whole rose by only 2 per cent within this commodity group imports of road motor vehicles rose by 37 per cent to £191 million. This increase partly reflected a shift in the demand for commercial vehicles to the heavier more expensive types where home capacity is limited.

Imports of other transport equipment which includes ships and aircraft and which is a volatile series, rose by 16 per cent. Imports of machinery which account for about half of all imports of finished manufactures increased by 1 per cent.

Sources of imports

Imports from most West European countries continued to rise during the third quarter. The rise in the price of petroleum products was reflected in increased imports from the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. Increased imports of Belgian wheat also contributed to the 10 per cent rise in imports from Belgium and Luxembourg. Imports from France increased by 16 per cent with higher shipments of machinery, transport equipment and dairy products contributing.

Imports from the Sterling Area outside Europe fell by 5 per cent reflecting the fall in oil imports from sterling Middle East countries and Nigeria. Imports from New Zealand fell by 5 per cent reflecting a fall in the volume of dairy produce imported from that source. A prolonged drought has led to a fall in output and exports. In addition New Zealand has been able to obtain higher prices elsewhere causing a move away from her traditional market.

In contrast imports from Australia and South Africa were substantially increased. The 38 per cent increase in imports from Australia reflected the rise in sugar and lead imports. Imports from South Africa were 21 per cent higher than in the previous quarter. A contributing factor was an increase in the level of imports of maize both in terms of volume and price.

Imports from the Rest of the World fell by 6 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1974. The reduction in the value of crude oil imports contributed to this fall. There was also a 14 per cent decline in imports from Japan reflecting in part a reduction in deliveries of iron and steel.

The charts normally appearing with this article are published with the current account of balance of payments on pages 195-198.

TABLE 8 Imports: commodity classes¶
(Overseas trade statistics basis)

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif

	1973			1974			Percentage change 3rd qtr./2nd qtr. 1974
	Year	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	
FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	3,098	806	855	847	933	966	+ 4
Food and live animals	2,714	704	750	737	826	870	+ 5
Meat and meat preparations	716	166	186	187	168	158	− 6
Dairy produce and eggs	225	51	47	60	75	119	+59
Cereals and animal feeding stuff	524	155	135	179	197	179	− 9
Fruit and vegetables	564	136	174	146	155	163	+ 5
Beverages and tobacco	384	102	105	110	107	95	−11
Beverages	230	59	64	68	54	48	−11
Tobacco	154	41	38	41	52	49	− 6
FUELS	1,727	458	556	1,021	1,247	1,202	− 4
INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS	6,246	1,630	1,845	2,076	2,313	2,356	+ 2
Basic materials	1,965	508	556	610	679	675	− 1
Crude materials	1,835	474	511	562	622	609	− 2
Wood, lumber and cork	459	116	140	187	166	139	−16
Chemicals	897	240	269	338	392	448	+14
Other semi-manufactures	3,383	882	1,020	1,127	1,243	1,233	− 1
Paper and paperboard	402	108	115	151	172	201	+17
Textiles	515	135	142	161	174	187	+ 7
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	858	201	287	245	258	265	+ 3
Iron and steel	374	95	123	169	190	163	−14
Non-ferrous metals	660	177	190	226	279	245	−12
FINISHED MANUFACTURES	4,633	1,235	1,341	1,330	1,374	1,402	+ 2
Machinery	2,374	630	681	720	739	743	+ 1
Road motor vehicles	653	192	170	147	139	191	+37
Other transport equip.	266	75	88	56	63	73	+16
Other finished manuf.	1,340	349	394	407	430	412	− 4
Clothing and footwear	418	110	125	127	133	126	− 5
MISCELLANEOUS	151	41	46	43	57	60	+ 5
TOTAL	15,854	4,163	4,623	5,323	5,927	5,958	+ 1

¶ See note 1(b). (See also chart on page 197.)

TABLE 9 Imports: areas¶
(Overseas trade statistics basis)

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif

	1973			1974			Percentage change 3rd qtr./2nd qtr. 1974
	Year	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	
STERLING AREA outside Europe	2,822	701	845	846	1,029	976	− 5
Australia	341	80	83	69	66	91	+38
New Zealand	276	68	61	58	61	58	− 5
Republic of South Africa	400	85	122	108	108	131	+21
WESTERN EUROPE	7,920	2,142	2,290	2,549	2,766	2,932	+ 6
EEC	5,197	1,400	1,494	1,713	1,907	2,068	+ 8
Western Germany	1,351	374	381	433	463	502	+ 8
Netherlands	912	248	251	315	412	473	+15
Belgium and Luxembourg	442	120	129	152	180	198	+10
France	980	262	288	300	328	379	+16
Italy	504	134	159	177	186	171	− 8
Irish Republic	527	123	159	183	192	209	+ 9
Denmark	478	121	133	146	144	139	− 3
EFTA	2,371	663	676	718	756	770	+ 2
Sweden	740	209	200	217	224	243	+ 8
Norway	325	86	97	85	105	108	+ 3
Finland	332	90	98	139	120	123	+ 2
Other	352	97	107	85	106	111	+ 3
NORTH AMERICA	2,358	591	684	742	813	828	+ 2
USA and dependencies	1,622	414	467	505	559	579	+ 4
Canada	736	184	216	236	245	254	+ 4
LATIN AMERICA	482	126	134	144	179	180	+ 1
SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE	550	141	152	183	187	173	− 7
REST OF WORLD	1,699	457	499	819	962	903	− 6
Japan	447	124	109	126	168	145	−14
TOTAL	15,854	4,163	4,623	5,323	5,927	5,958	+ 1

¶ See note 1(b). (See also chart on page 198.)

Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*. These adjustments are summarised in Table 1 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the *Trade Statistics* (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to United Kingdom owners) or to remove items which are in the *Trade Statistics* (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of United States military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special United States Exim Bank credit. (The values involved are now small.) All those adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual Pink Book, *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1963-73* and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated 4 November 1970.

1(b). The adjustments described at Note 1(a) have been made for the quarterly totals of exports and imports, for the main area analysis of trade (Table 3) and for trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 5). They cannot be estimated for the other commodity analysis of trade nor for individual countries. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 6 to 9 are on the *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Table 1. Comments on total trade and in the section headed 'Area Analysis of the Visible Trade Balance' relate to figures on a balance of payments basis. Detailed analysis of imports and exports on an area and commodity basis relates to the figures on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis in Tables 6 to 9. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above.

1(d) Recording of exports. The present system for the documentation of exports aimed at securing their full recording was introduced in October 1971; the system, and the methods used to monitor the accuracy of the resulting figures, were described in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 15 February 1973.

Regular assessments of the quality of recording had indicated that, since the beginning of 1972, there had been no need to make adjustments to the export figures for a shortfall in documentation. As the above article indicated, some errors in recording remained, whereby either the need to submit a document was overlooked or, on the other hand, two documents might be submitted for the same goods. The effect of these errors had been substantially reduced under the present system so that the small elements of under- and over-recording more or less balanced out, leaving the total recorded figure of exports in each month virtually correct.

Since the autumn of 1973, however, there has been evidence of a slight deterioration causing a small net amount of under-recording. The sums involved have been very small, amounting to only about half of 1 per cent, that is around £6 million or £7 million a month by mid-1974. Because the monitoring of the export documentation in any month takes some time to carry out, the available evidence extends only to about the middle of the year. It has been provisionally assumed that an adjustment of the same amount is warranted for more recent months, and it will be continued until the evidence suggests otherwise. Meanwhile, HM Customs and Excise are taking further action to improve the lodgment of documents.

In view of the evidence at hand, an adjustment of £6 million has now been made for each month from October 1973, with smaller notional sums in July to September 1973.

1(e) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipments of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

1(f) Area analysis of trade. The area definitions used throughout this article differ from those used in the annual Pink Book. In this article figures for the following countries have been included in those for Western Europe whereas in the Pink Book they are included in those for Overseas Sterling Countries: Iceland (EFTA), Malta and Gibraltar (Other Western Europe).

1(g) The invisible balance (services and other current transactions) covers the following items: Government services and transfer payments; all other services including sea and air transport, travel, and banking and financial transactions; net overseas income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers.

1(h) Trade in petroleum and petroleum products. Trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 5) accounts for almost all the trade in Fuels, Section 3 of SITC(R) which is included in Tables 7 and 8. Import figures are shown for crude oil and for the rest of the division which includes petroleum partly refined for further refining and petroleum products (eg motor spirit, lamp oil and white spirit, distillate fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases, etc.).

The figures of value and tonnage of crude oil imports in Table 5 are based on reports to HM Customs and Excise and have been seasonally adjusted with the same seasonal and length of month factors as have been used for the Fuels totals in Tables 7 and 8. These figures cannot be directly compared with the monthly import tonnages originating from the Department of Energy which are published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and the *Digest of Energy Statistics*, as the latter are based on reports received directly from the oil industry and are unadjusted. Over longer periods the differences between the two sources are largely resolved.

The average value of crude oil per ton has been obtained by dividing the value of crude oil imports by the tonnage and will reflect not only changes in price but also changes in the commodity mix of imports due, for example, to differing qualities of crude oil.

2. Overseas Trade Statistics. Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports for September (with cumulative totals) were published in November* and further analyses of the figures will be found in the tables on external trade in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*†.

* *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom*, September 1974, published by HMSO, price £2.50 (annual subscription £33.60).

† *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, published by HMSO, price 63p (annual subscription including Supplement of Definitions and postage, £8.60).

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1974, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

£2.60 (*by post* £2.82).

HMSO BOOKS

Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for December 1974

In December 1974 the current account is estimated to have been in deficit by £247 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £377 million, seasonally adjusted, of which £283 million was accounted for by the deficit on trade in oil (that is, petroleum and petroleum products – for details see Table 9). The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £130 million.

In the fourth quarter of 1974 the current account deficit averaged £315 million a month compared with £262 million a month in the previous quarter.

In 1974, as a whole the current account deficit is estimated to have been £3,730 million compared with £1,198 million in 1973.

£ million per month seasonally adjusted

		Current balance	Visible balance: Trade in goods: Petroleum and petroleum products	Visible balance: Trade in goods: Other goods	Visible balance: Trade in goods: Total	Invisible balance: Services and other current transactions
1973	1st qtr.	– 64	– 62	– 55	–117	+ 53
	2nd qtr.	– 66	– 75	– 58	–133	+ 67
	3rd qtr.	– 91	– 79	–122	–201	+110
	4th qtr.	–179	–100	–234	–334	+155
1974	1st qtr.	–334	–251	–188	–439	+105
	2nd qtr.	–332	–305	–151	–456	+124
	3rd qtr.	–262	–303	– 86	–389	+127
	4th qtr.	–315	–305	–140	–445	+130*
	July	–347	–343	–131	–474	+127†
	August	–194	–264	– 57	–321	+127†
	Sept.	–244	–301	– 70	–371	+127†
	October	–300	–326	–104	–430	+130*
	Nov.	–399	–304	–225	–529	+130*
	Dec.	–247	–283	– 94	–377	+130*

* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

† One third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate. Monthly figures of invisibles are not available.

Visible trade

(a) Summary. In December there was a deficit on visible trade of £377 million, seasonally adjusted: the value of exports was £1,366 million and the value of imports £1,743 million. The deficit was £152 million less than in November, mainly the result of a substantial fall in the deficit on trade in non-oil goods.

In the fourth quarter, the visible trade deficit averaged £445 million a month compared with £389 million a month in the third quarter. The deficit on trade in oil at an average of £305 million was little changed between the two quarters while the deficit on trade in other goods rose from an average £86 million a month to £140 million.

In the three months ended November (the latest period for which information is available) the terms of trade improved by 3 per cent compared with the three months June to August, the result of a 4½ per cent increase in the export unit value index as against a 1½ per cent increase in the import unit value index.

In 1974 as a whole, the deficit on visible trade was £5,190 million compared with £2,355 million in 1973. The deficit on trade in oil was £3,491 million compared with £941 million while the deficit on other goods was £1,699 million as against £1,414 million in the previous year.

TABLE 1 (a) Visible trade on balance of payments basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

		Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1972		761	818	– 57
1973		955	1,151	–196
1974	p	1,288	1,721	–433
1972	1st quarter	726	766	– 40
	2nd quarter	764	786	– 22
	3rd quarter	684	779	– 95
	4th quarter	871	940	– 69
1973	1st quarter	878	995	–117
	2nd quarter	931	1,064	–133
	3rd quarter	996	1,197	–201
	4th quarter	1,013	1,348	–334
1974	1st quarter r	1,133	1,572	–439
	2nd quarter r	1,300	1,757	–456
	3rd quarter r	1,387	1,776	–389
	4th quarter p	1,333	1,778	–445
	July r	1,336	1,810	–474
	August r	1,387	1,708	–321
	September r	1,438	1,809	–371
	October r	1,340	1,770	–430
	November r	1,293	1,822	–529
	December p	1,366	1,743	–377

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates (see Note 1 (i))

ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

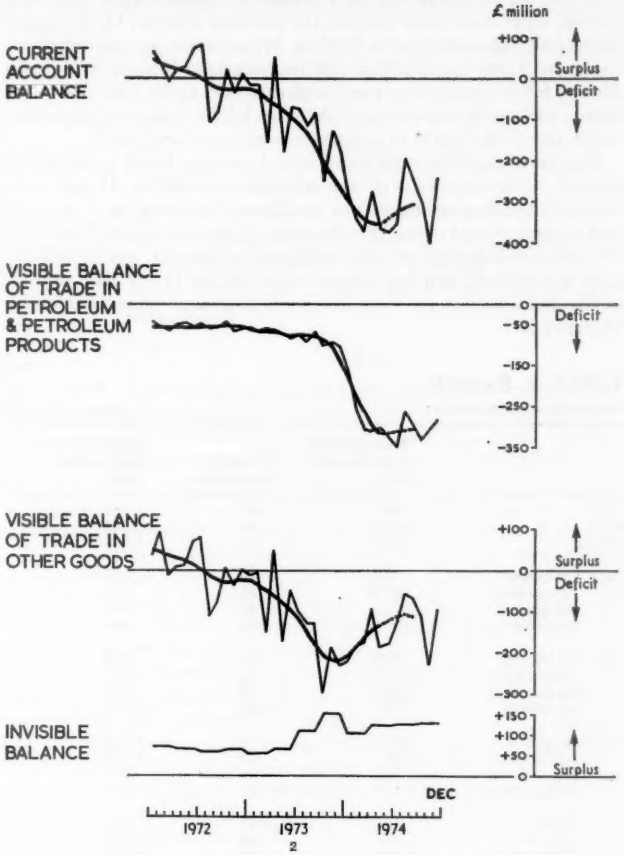


TABLE 1 (b) Invisible Trade¶

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

		Credits	Debits	Invisible balance
1972		503	441	+ 62
1973		664	568	+ 96
1972	1st quarter	491	423	+ 68
	2nd quarter	490	428	+ 62
	3rd quarter	505	448	+ 57
	4th quarter	528	465	+ 63
1973	1st quarter	580	527	+ 53
	2nd quarter	623	556	+ 67
	3rd quarter	686	576	+110
	4th quarter	767	612	+155
1974	1st quarter	796	691	+105
	2nd quarter	798	672	+124
	3rd quarter	803	676	+127
	October			+130*
	November			+130*
	December			+130*

¶ See note 1 (g).

* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

(b) Exports. The value of exports in December was £1,366 million seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis.

In the fourth quarter of 1974 exports averaged £1,333 million a month, 4 per cent lower than in the previous quarter. Of the major areas, only shipments to the Sterling Area outside Europe increased, rising by 4 per cent between the two quarters. Exports to Western Europe fell by nearly 6 per cent (with deliveries to the EEC 5 per cent down) while deliveries to North America fell by 3 per cent, and those to the rest of the world in aggregate were 4 per cent lower.

Exports of manufactured goods were 1 per cent lower in the fourth quarter while shipments of non-manufactures fell by 11 per cent. Within manufactures exports of machinery increased by 1 per cent and exports of road motor vehicles were 12 per cent higher. However, the value of shipments of other transport equipment, which includes ships and aircraft and is a volatile series, fell by 13 per cent, exports of chemicals were 4 per cent lower and shipments of textiles fell by 11 per cent.

In 1974 as a whole the value of exports was £15,458 million, an increase of 35 per cent on 1973. About three quarters of this was due to increased export prices, while the volume of exports rose by some 7 to 8 per cent.

(c) Imports. The value of imports in December was £1,743 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis, some £80 million less than in November, when the figures included the value of three large aircraft and higher than usual imports of ships.

In the fourth quarter of 1974 imports averaged £1,778 million a month, vitually the same as in the third quarter. Between the two quarters, the value of oil imports fell by 1 per cent, a lower volume being partly offset by a further rise in price: imports of goods other than oil rose slightly in aggregate.

Among the major commodity groups, imports of food, beverages and tobacco rose by 11 per cent between the third and fourth quarter of 1974, reflecting a very high value figure for December. Industrial materials in contrast fell by 4 per cent with imports of

TABLE 2 Exports

Seasonally adjusted values §

£ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1972	812	− 51	761
1973	1,038	− 83	955
1974 p	1,375	− 86	1,288
1972 1st quarter	773	− 48	726
2nd quarter	813	− 49	764
3rd quarter	733	− 49	684
4th quarter	929	− 59	871
1973 1st quarter	945	− 68	878
2nd quarter	1,005	− 73	931
3rd quarter	1,084	− 88	996
4th quarter	1,117	−104	1,013
1974 1st quarter r	1,212	− 79	1,133
2nd quarter r	1,373	− 73	1,300
3rd quarter r	1,483	− 96	1,387
4th quarter p	1,430	− 97	1,333
July r	1,438	−102	1,336
August r	1,479	− 93	1,387
September r	1,530	− 92	1,438
October r	1,453	−113	1,340
November r	1,380	− 87	1,293
December p	1,458	− 92	1,366

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates. (see Note 1 (i)).

TABLE 3 Imports

Seasonally adjusted values §

£ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Coverage adjustments ‡	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1972	928	− 86	−24	818
1973	1,321	−114	−56	1,151
1974 p	1,930	−138	−71	1,721
1972 1st quarter	877	− 81	−30	766
2nd quarter	891	− 86	−19	786
3rd quarter	888	− 82	−27	779
4th quarter	1,057	− 94	−23	940
1973 1st quarter	1,130	−102	−33	995
2nd quarter	1,226	−110	−52	1,064
3rd quarter	1,388	−118	−73	1,197
4th quarter	1,541	−128	−65	1,348
1974 1st quarter r	1,777	−138	−64	1,572
2nd quarter r	1,976	−137	−82	1,757
3rd quarter r	1,986	−141	−69	1,776
4th quarter p	1,984	−135	−70	1,778
July r	2,048	−147	−91	1,810
August r	1,924	−137	−79	1,708
September r	1,986	−138	−39	1,809
October r	2,003	−138	−95	1,770
November p	1,984	−135	−27	1,822
December p	1,965	−134	−89	1,743

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
‡ Including adjustments for arrivals of and payments for United States military aircraft etc. up to the end of 1972.
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates (see Note 1 (i)).

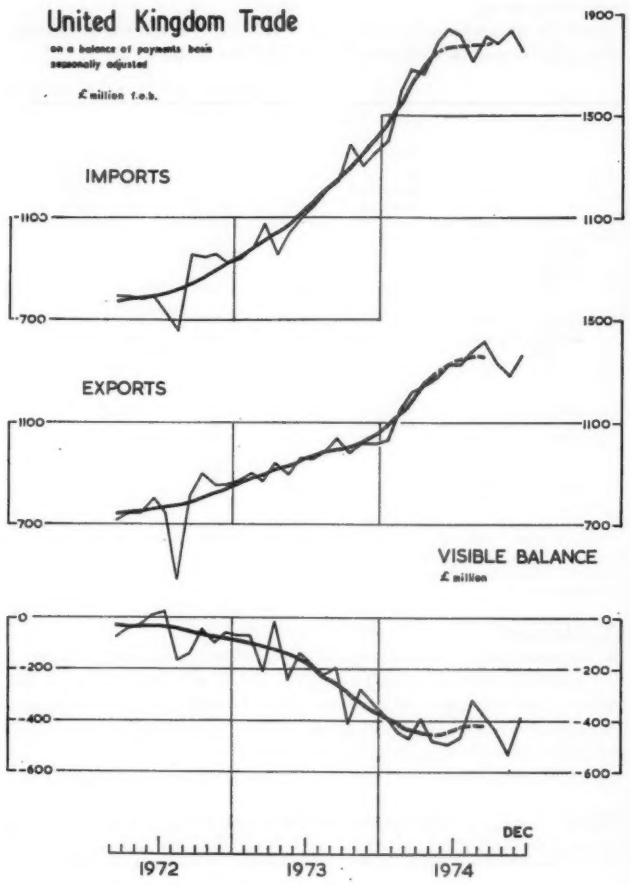


TABLE 4 Recorded values

Overseas trade statistics basis

£ million per month

	Exports fob	Imports cif ‡
1972 1st quarter	770.7	905.7
2nd quarter	843.9	910.6
3rd quarter	683.3	850.0
4th quarter	950.7	1,052.1
1973 1st quarter	942.6	1,189.6
2nd quarter	1,024.9	1,240.8
3rd quarter	1,018.7	1,313.2
4th quarter	1,166.5	1,541.1
1974 1st quarter	1,194.5	1,777.3
2nd quarter	1,403.5	2,015.2
3rd quarter	1,410.7	1,933.8
4th quarter p	1,500.5	2,019.3
October	1,609.2	2,147.8
November r	1,443.9	2,009.4
December p	1,448.3	1,900.7

‡ Including arrivals of US military aircraft up to the end of 1972.
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

basic materials 7 per cent lower, chemicals 8 per cent lower and other semi-manufactures falling by 1 per cent. Imports of finished manufactures in total increased by 3 per cent, rises of 4 per cent in machinery imports and 41 per cent in arrivals of other transport equipment being partly offset by an 8 per cent fall in imports of road motor vehicles and a 7 per cent decrease in other manufactures.

Among our major sources of imports, the value of arrivals from Western Europe was unchanged in the fourth quarter compared with the third quarter. Within this total, imports from the EEC were 1 per cent lower. Deliveries from North America increased by 3 per cent while those from the Sterling Area outside Europe were 2 per cent lower. Imports from the rest of the world in aggregate also fell by 2 per cent.

In 1974 as a whole, the value of imports was £20,648 million, an increase of 50 per cent on 1973. Imports of petroleum and petroleum products rose by 227 per cent, resulting from the near quadrupling of the import price of crude oil while imports of other goods were 31 per cent higher, almost entirely the result of increased prices. The volume of total imports was about 1 per cent higher than in 1973.

Exports by Areas

on an Overseas Statistics basis excluding adjustments for special factors affecting recording

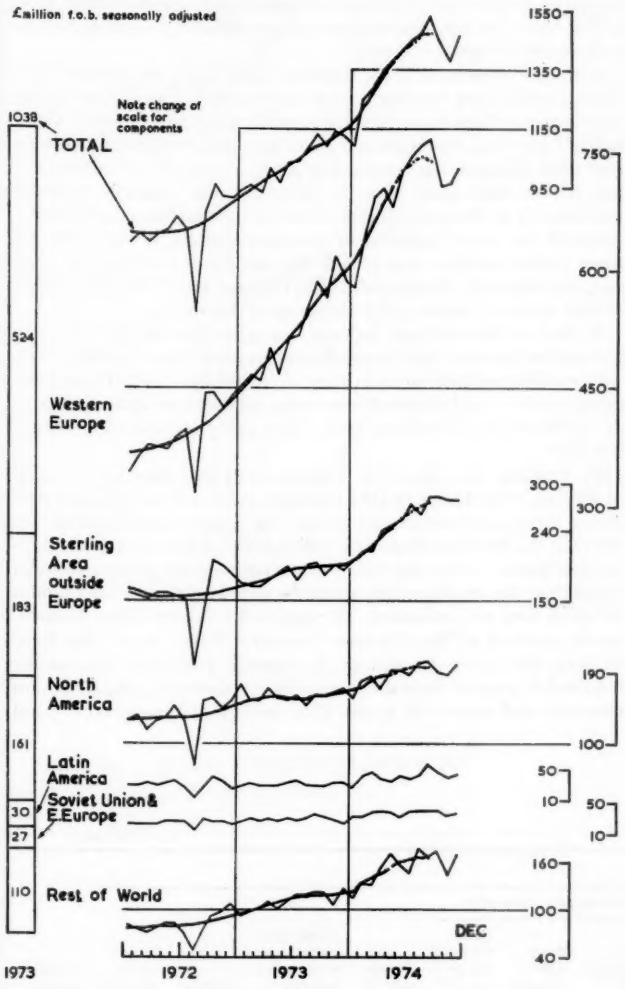


TABLE 5 Exports: Areas ¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob per month

	Total	Sterling area outside Europe	Western Europe inc. Irish Republic			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world
			Total	EEC	EFTA				
1973	1,038	183	524	336	146	161	30	27	110
1974 p	1,375	253	703	459	189	189	41	36	153
1974 1st qtr.	1,212	210	635	403	184	175	35	33	126
2nd qtr.	1,373	247	705	471	183	187	37	35	160
3rd qtr.	1,483	274	758	492	197	199	47	39	166
4th qtr. p	1,430	283	716	469	194	193	44	37	162
Oct. r	1,453	286	706	476	191	192	50	40	175
Nov. r	1,380	283	711	465	191	188	41	34	143
Dec. p	1,458	282	730	466	199	199	43	37	167

¶ See Note 1(b).
r Revised estimates.
p Provisional estimates.

Invisible trade

The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £130 million with monthly credits and debits of the order of £800 million and £700 million, respectively.

Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special US Exim Bank credit (the values involved are now small). All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual *Pink Book, United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1963-73* (Table 6 and pages 62-66) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated 4 November 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

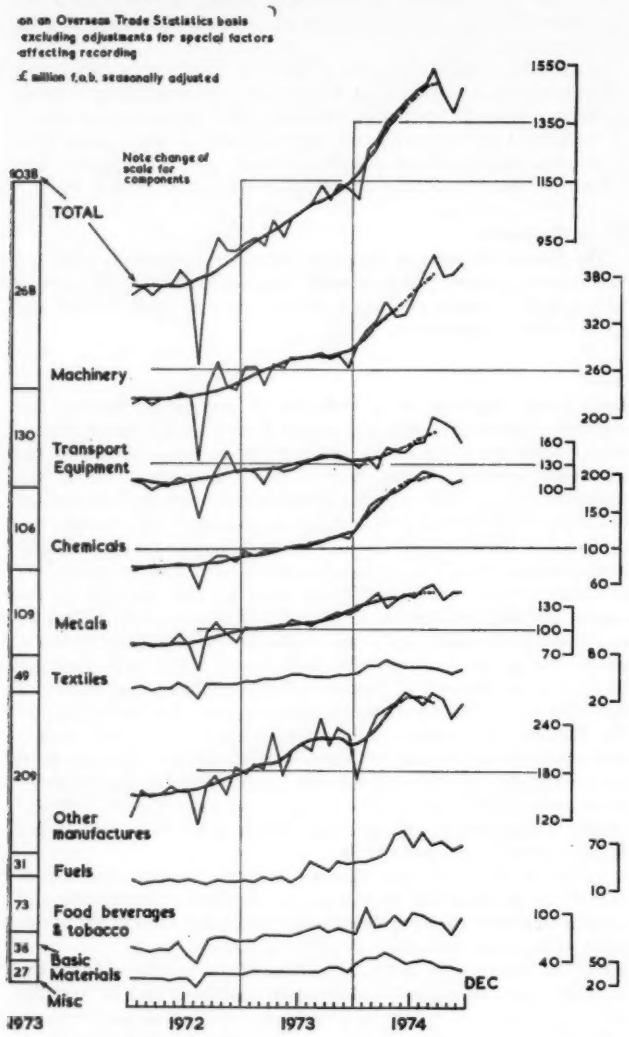
1(b). The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports (Tables 2 and 3) and the monthly figures of trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 9). They cannot be estimated for the area and other commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade and trade in petroleum and petroleum products relates to figures for exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and other commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort

Exports by Commodity



the flows of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports. The present system for the documentation of exports aimed at securing their full recording was introduced in October 1971; the system, and the methods used to monitor the accuracy of the resulting figures, were described in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 15 February 1973.

Regular assessments of the quality of recording had indicated that, since the beginning of 1972, there had been no need to make adjustments to the export figures for a shortfall in documentation. As the above article indicated, some errors in recording remained, whereby either the need to submit a document was overlooked or, on the other hand, two documents might be submitted for the same goods. The effect of these errors had been substantially reduced under the present system so that the small elements of under- and over-recording more or less balanced out, leaving the total recorded figure of exports in each month virtually correct.

Since the autumn of 1973, however, there has been evidence of a slight deterioration causing a small net amount of under-recording. The sums involved have been very small, amounting to only about half of 1 per cent, that is around £6 million or £7 million a month by mid-1974. Because the monitoring of the export documentation in any month takes some time to carry out, the available evidence extends only to about the middle of the year. It has been provisionally assumed that an adjustment of the same amount is warranted for more recent months, and it will be continued until the evidence suggests otherwise. Meanwhile, HM Customs and Excise are taking further action to improve the lodgment of documents.

In view of the evidence at hand, an adjustment of £6 million to £7 million has now been made for each month from October 1973, with smaller notional sums in July to September 1973. The adjustment (which is included in the coverage adjustments shown in Table 2) amounted to £82 million in the 12 monthly period ended December 1974.

1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond

TABLE 6 Exports: Commodity classes¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob per month

					Manufactures										
						Machinery and transport equipment									
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1973	1,038	73	36	31	871	398	268	92	38	106	109	49	209	27
1974 p	1,375	90	48	64	1,146	507	352	109	45	179	143	62	254	34
1974 1st quarter	1,212	87	50	48	1,000	436	310	97	37	149	138	61	214	30
2nd quarter	1,373	89	52	73	1,125	482	333	102	41	177	136	67	269	36
3rd quarter	1,483	97	49	72	1,236	550	382	112	55	199	150	64	273	37
4th quarter p	1,430	86	41	65	1,222	557	385	126	48	192	146	57	262	35
October	1,453	88	43	70	1,222	564	378	123	60	195	139	59	272	36
November r	1,380	74	43	61	1,202	552	383	131	38	190	150	55	250	35
December p	1,458	96	39	65	1,241	556	393	125	46	191	149	57	264	33

¶ See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

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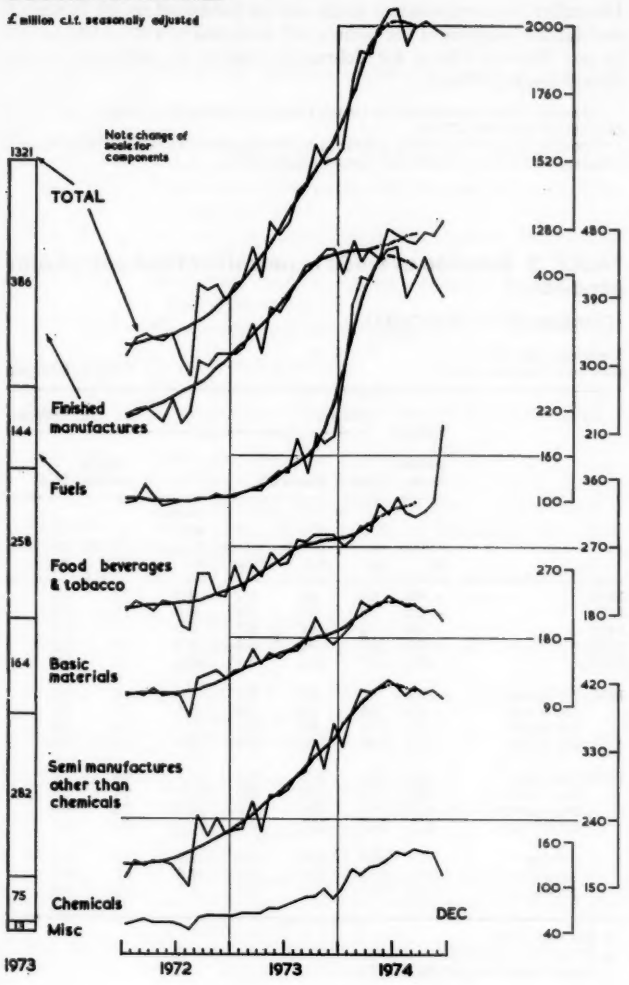
Imports by Commodity

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£ million c.i.f. seasonally adjusted



closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

1(g) Invisible trade (services and other current transactions) covers the following items: Government services and transfer payments; all other services including sea and air transport, travel, and insurance, banking and other financial transactions; overseas income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers. The monthly figures are inevitably less precise than those for visible trade for several reasons: the data are not available on a monthly basis (some are reported quarterly, others less frequently) and the figures are, therefore, essentially projections based on past trends; revisions, affecting particularly gross credits and debits, but often the balance as well, are more frequent; and the gross figures themselves include a number of items which are appropriately recorded as the net profit or surplus arising on the transactions.

1(h) Trade in petroleum and petroleum products. Trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 9) accounts for almost all the trade in Fuels, Section 3 of SITC(R) which is included in Tables 6 and 7. Import figures are shown for crude oil and for the rest of the division which includes petroleum partly refined for further refining and petroleum products (eg motor spirit, lamp oil and white spirit, distillate fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases, etc.).

The figures of value and tonnage of crude oil imports in Table 9 are based on reports to HM Customs and Excise and have been seasonally adjusted with the same seasonal and length of month factors as have been used for the Fuels totals in Tables 6 and 7. These figures cannot be directly compared with the monthly import tonnages originating from the Department of Energy which are published in the Monthly Digest of Statistics and the Digest of Energy Statistics, as the latter are based on reports received directly from the oil industry and are unadjusted. Over longer periods the differences between the two sources are largely resolved.

The average value of crude oil per ton has been obtained by dividing the value of crude oil imports by the tonnage and will reflect not only changes in price but also changes in the commodity mix of imports due, for example, to differing qualities of crude oil.

1(i) Revisions to seasonally adjusted figures. The usual end year adjustments have been made to some of the 1974 seasonally adjusted monthly values on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis to bring the total of the individual months into line with the cumulative recorded total for the year.

TABLE 7 Imports: Commodity classes¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures					
									Machinery and transport equipment				
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Other	Miscellaneous
1973	1,321	258	144	520	164	75	282	386	198	54	22	112	13
1974 p	1,930	319	385	750	216	132	402	462	248	54	25	136	18
1974 1st quarter	1,774	282	340	692	203	113	376	443	240	49	19	136	14
2nd quarter	1,976	311	416	771	226	130	414	458	246	46	21	143	19
3rd quarter	1,986	322	401	785	225	149	411	467	248	64	24	137	20
4th quarter p	1,984	359	396	752	210	137	405	481	258	59	34	128	19
October	2,003	317	424	768	214	148	407	476	252	59	37	130	21
November r	1,984	331	392	775	216	147	412	474	261	54	36	115	18
December p	1,965	429	371	712	199	116	397	492	260	63	30	139	19

¶ See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

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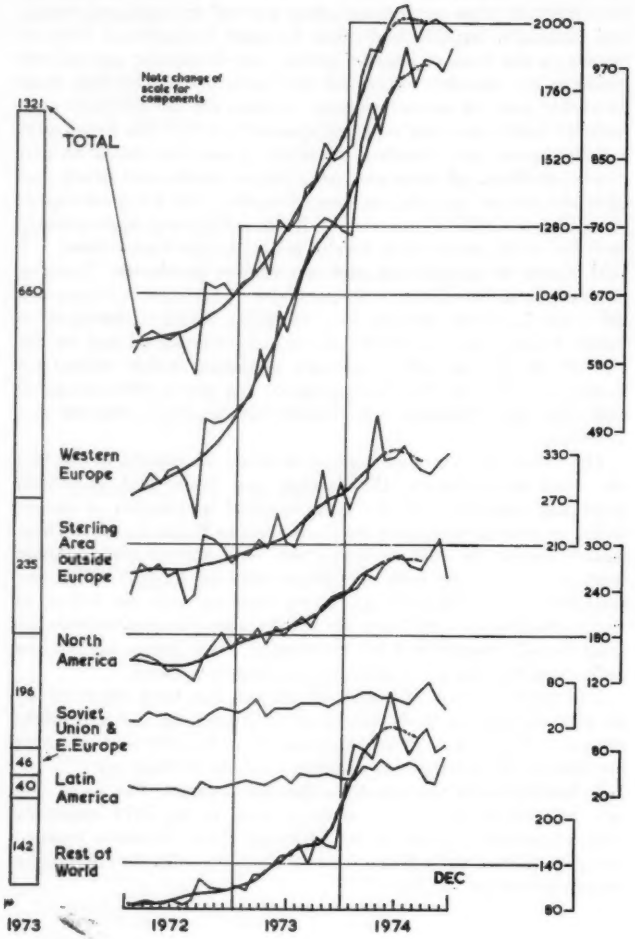
Imports by Areas

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£million c.i.f. seasonally adjusted



2. Overseas Trade Statistics.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports for December with cumulative totals will be published on 28 January* and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 122 to 139 in the Monthly Digest for February†, due to be published in the second week of March.

* Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, published by HMSO, price £2.50 (Annual Subscription £33.60).

† Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price 63p (Annual Subscription, including Supplement of Definitions and postage, £8.60).

TABLE 9 Balance of trade in petroleum and petroleum products ¶

(Division 33 of SITC(R))

Seasonally adjusted
Balance of payments basis

Monthly averages

	Balance of visible trade	Imports				Exports	
		Total	Crude oil			Rest of division	Total
	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	million tons	Average value £ per ton fob	£ million fob	£ million fob
1970	– 40	55	40	8.3	4.8	15	15
1971	– 54	72	55	8.8	6.3	17	18
1972	– 55	73	56	8.7	6.5	17	18
1973	– 79	107	78	9.4	8.3	29	28
1974 p	–291	349	284	9.3	30.5	65	58
1973 1st quarter	– 62	81	57	8.1	7.0	24	19
2nd quarter	– 75	95	70	9.4	7.4	25	20
3rd quarter	– 78	114	80	10.1	7.9	34	36
4th quarter	–100	139	106	9.8	10.8	33	39
1974 1st quarter r	–251	296	241	9.6	25.4	55	44
2nd quarter r	–305	373	308	9.6	32.1	65	68
3rd quarter r	–303	367	294	9.2	32.2	73	64
4th quarter p	–305	362	292	8.8	33.3	69	57
October r	–326	387	316	9.6	32.9	72	61
November r	–304	356	289	8.9	32.8	67	52
December p	–283	341	272	8.0	34.1	69	58

¶ See Note 1(h).
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates (see Note 1 (i)).

TABLE 8 Imports: Areas¶

Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million cif per month

	Total	Sterling area outside Europe	Western Europe inc. Irish Republic			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
			Total	EEC	EFTA				
1973	1,321	235	660	433	198	196	40	46	142
1974 p	1,930	317	932	644	251	270	54	60	299
1974 1st quarter	1,774	282	850	571	240	247	48	61	273
2nd quarter	1,976	343	922	636	252	271	60	62	320
3rd quarter	1,986	325	977	689	257	276	60	58	301
4th quarter p	1,984	319	979	679	256	285	48	61	301
October	2,003	307	976	656	261	286	38	79	319
November r	1,984	320	967	676	252	311	35	59	289
December p	1,965	330	994	705	254	257	69	44	296

¶ See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

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A free pamphlet, *Government Statistics – a brief guide to sources*, gives up-to-date contact points in Departments for further information. You can obtain copies from regional offices of the Department of Industry or by writing to the Central Statistical Office Press and Information Service, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ.

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Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office (ext. 2700) whose address and telephone number appear above.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday 17 January 1975.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Flame	BR/E 37895/19/1/80	90	16 January	Visual Programme Systems Ltd.	Visual Programme Systems Ltd.
Eskimo Nell	BR/E 37902/19/1/80	86	16 January	Eagle Films Ltd.	Salon Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2380	BR/E 37810/19/1/80	8	17 January	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Celestine, Maid At Your Service	EC 37893/19/1/80	79	15 January	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Comptoir Francais Du Film Production, Paris
Who	EC 37894/19/1/80	93	15 January	British Lion Films Ltd.	Maclean and Company, Berlin
The Visitor	EC 37898/19/1/80	99	16 January	Eagle Films Ltd.	C. C. Champion, Rome
			FOREIGN		
The Prisoner Of Second Avenue	F 37890	98	15 January	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Incorporated, California
Bring Me The Head Of Alfredo Garcia	F 37891	112	15 January	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Optimus Productions Incorporated, California, and Estudios Churubusco, Mexico
Around The World With Fanny Hill	F 37896	92	16 January	Eagle Films Ltd.	Minerva International Film AB, Stockholm
The Case Of The Smiling Stiffs	F 37897	62	16 January	Eagle Films Ltd.	Seaberg Corporation, California
The Sex Symbol	F 37899	110	16 January	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	American Broadcasting Companies Incorporated, California
Truck Turner	F 37900	83	16 January	Focus Film Distributors Ltd.	American International Pictures, California
Hex	F 37901	93	16 January	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Max L. Raab Productions, California
Foot Fetishes	F 37903	2	16 January	Focus Film Distributors Ltd.	Randal Kleiser, California

Amendment to the Register
The registration number of the film 'Sex Without Love' registered on 12 December 1974 has been amended to EC 37856/15/12/79.

Wholesale price indices in December 1974

The provisional price index of materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry fell in December by ½ per cent to 221.6 (1970 = 100). Imported steel, copper and silver were the most significant items at lower prices. The revised price index for fuel rose by ½ per cent on provisional figures for December. This index has increased by 11 per cent in the three months October to December following an increase of 4¼ per cent in the previous quarter.

The price index for materials and fuel purchased by the food manufacturing industry has been revised for the last two years (see footnote to Table 1). There was little change in the provisional index for December with small rises in the cost of fuel, packaging, fish and home-produced meat offsetting lower prices in certain imported materials, particularly cereals and vegetable oils. In the three months October to December there has been an increase of 9¼ per cent in the index compared with an increase of ½ per cent in the preceding nine months.

The provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products rose by 1½ per cent to 167.2 in December. This index has continued to rise at a steady rate, an increase of 5½ per cent in the three months October to December following an increase of 5 per cent in the previous quarter. The provisional price index for the output of the food manufacturing industry rose by 2 per cent in December with chocolate and sugar confectionery the most significant items. The increase in food prices together with higher prices for petroleum products and vehicles accounted for two-thirds of the overall December increase.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry

With the exception of the food manufacturing industry, changes in provisional index numbers of materials purchased by broad sectors of industry during December followed the pattern already established for the fourth quarter of the year.

TABLE 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973 4th qtr.	1974 1st qtr.	1974 2nd qtr.	1974 3rd qtr.	1974 4th qtr p	1973 Dec.	1974 May	1974 Jun.	1974 Jul.	1974 Aug.	1974 Sep.	1974 Oct.	1974 Nov. p	1974 Dec. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:*	167.6	212.5 r	213.7 r	212.9 r	221.5	175.1	214.0 r	211.7 r	212.3 r	213.7 r	212.8 r	220.1	222.7	221.6
	Basic materials*	173.1	222.0 r	221.2 r	219.7 r	227.6	181.4	221.7 r	218.8 r	219.3 r	220.4 r	219.4 r	226.5	228.7	227.6
	๏ Fuel	114.9	122.4	142.7	147.9 r	164.3	114.9	142.6	144.0	144.8	148.8	150.1 r	161.3	165.3	166.3
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	165.0	223.2	231.2	230.7 r	236.5	172.5	232.3	229.9	230.6	231.6	229.9 r	236.9	237.0	235.7
	Basic materials other than fuel	172.1	237.6	243.7	242.4	247.0	180.7	244.9	242.0	242.7	243.4	241.1	247.6	247.5	245.8
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries*	166.6 r	182.5 r	172.1 r	171.5 r	186.9	172.7 r	170.6 r	169.2 r	170.0 r	171.2 r	173.5 r	181.9	189.5	189.4
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)*	160.3 r	175.4 r	167.2 r	165.7 r	180.9	165.1 r	165.7 r	164.1 r	164.6 r	165.1 r	167.5 r	175.4	183.7	183.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	154.5	200.7	214.1	219.3	227.7	162.8	215.4	214.6	217.4	220.2	220.2	227.0	227.5	228.5
311 and 312	Steel industries	131.7	143.2	172.3	183.9 r	200.6	133.8	172.8	174.1	180.8	183.8	187.0 r	197.4	201.0	203.5
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	139.7	157.2	177.7	181.2	184.3	145.0	179.1	179.6	180.3	181.4	181.8	183.6	184.8	184.5
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	142.5	160.7	178.9	165.9	164.1	148.8	181.7	174.2	166.8	167.5	163.4	163.4	165.0	163.8
361	Electrical machinery industry	139.5	157.3	177.3	174.0	173.8	145.1	179.3	176.6	174.5	174.8	172.8	173.4	174.4	173.6
Order XIII	Textile industries	177.4	192.2	191.2	190.0	187.2	182.7	190.7	190.1	192.3	191.2	186.4	185.8	187.2	188.5
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	148.0	159.3	167.4	171.9	174.7	150.4	167.6	168.9	171.3	171.5	172.9	174.4	174.6	175.0
Order XVII	Timber industries	194.8	209.2	217.1	218.4	216.5	199.2	217.8	218.0	217.8	218.5	218.8	217.6	216.6	215.4
481 to 484	Paper industries	135.2	157.8	173.0	203.0	215.4	136.2	175.5	175.3	201.2	203.3	204.5	213.2	215.0	218.0
Order XX	Construction materials	149.0	162.2	175.6	179.8	183.1	151.6	176.2	178.1	178.5	179.5	181.3	182.2	183.0	184.0
Part of Order XX	House building materials	154.5	166.0	177.2	181.9	186.4	157.0	177.5	179.3	180.0	181.7	184.0	185.3	186.5	187.5

๏ Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials. r Revised.
* A change of indicator for imported raw cane sugar, reflecting the changes in the market, has resulted in revisions to these indices.

Revisions			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:*	1974	209.5	213.1	215.0	215.4								
	Basic materials*	1974	219.0	222.8	224.1	223.2								
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries*	1973	129.2	130.9	131.0	133.2	136.5	142.9	148.1	158.7	158.0	162.0	165.2	172.7
		1974	180.8	182.5	184.3	176.5								
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)*	1973	125.1	127.4	128.3	131.1	133.2	137.1	140.7	150.2	151.9	156.3	159.4	165.1
		1974	172.7	175.3	178.2	171.9								

CHART 1

Manufacturing Industry (other than food, drink & tobacco)

the latest two months are provisional

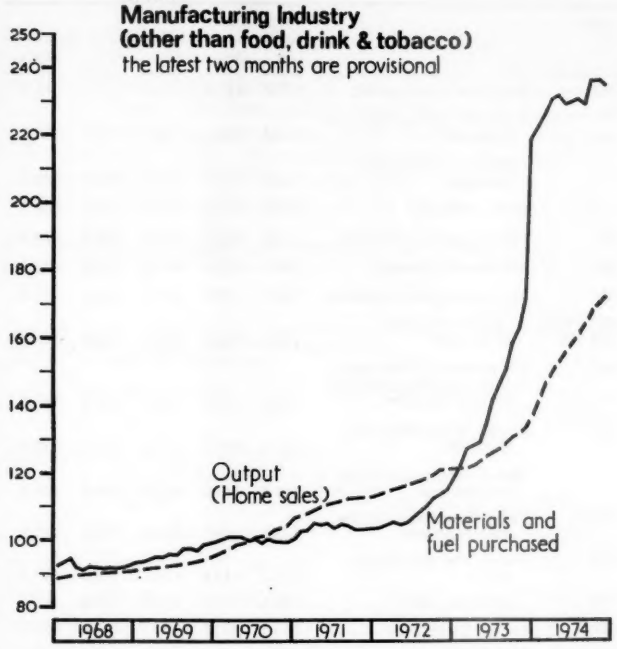

CHART 2

Food Manufacturing Industry

the latest two months are provisional

The index number for the timber industries has fallen steadily during the three months October to December by ½ per cent a month reflecting lower prices for softwood and plywood. This has also enabled the increase in the price index numbers, on provisional figures, for construction materials and for house building materials to be limited to ½ per cent for December.

The continued fall in the price of copper and the recent decrease in the prices of imported steel semi-manufactures have contributed to small falls in the provisional price index numbers for the mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and electrical machinery industries during December .

A continued increase in the price of heavy steel scrap, 11½ per cent in the three months October to December, and rises in the cost of coke and fuel, have been mainly responsible for an increase of 9 per cent in the price index number for the steel industries during the fourth quarter. The increase in price of petroleum products has been largely offset by a fall in the price of palm oil thereby restricting the increase in the provisional price index number for the chemicals industry to ½ per cent.

A 10 per cent increase in the price of imported woodpulp in the three months October to December has been largely responsible for the 6 per cent increase in the price index for the paper industries during the fourth quarter.

There have been few significant price changes in the materials purchased by the clothing and footwear industries during December. Increases in the price of liquid fuel and rubber have been largely

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973	1974				1973	1974							
		4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr. p	Dec.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov. p	Dec. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products	129.1	138.3	148.9	156.1	164.7	130.6	149.0	151.2	153.5	156.1	158.6	162.2	164.7	167.2
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	132.1	142.3	153.5	162.0	170.7	133.7	153.3	156.2	159.1	161.9	164.9	168.6	170.6	173.0
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	145.3	156.9	161.0	165.6	178.0	147.8	160.8	161.4	163.1	166.0	167.7	172.4	179.1	182.6
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	138.7	149.6	154.7	161.2	174.3	141.6	154.7	155.7	158.2	161.8	163.7	168.3	175.7	179.0
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	122.5	135.5	150.3	158.2	166.9	123.3	150.9	152.0	154.2	158.9	161.5	165.2	167.0	168.5
311 and 312	Steel industries	134.4	145.9	179.5	186.4	189.4	139.1	180.9	182.5	185.5	186.0	187.7	188.8	189.5	189.8
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	130.0	136.8	146.7	155.9	165.6	131.3	146.3	150.2	153.0	155.8	159.0	162.8	165.5	168.5
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	131.0	138.3	148.1	157.8	166.6	132.6	148.0	151.3	154.7	157.8	160.8	163.8	167.0	169.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering	124.6	131.5	139.9	146.4	153.4	126.0	140.2	141.9	144.7	145.9	148.6	151.1	153.0	156.0
Order XIII	Textile industries	142.4	151.6	160.4	166.5	170.3	144.5	161.0	162.0	165.2	166.6	167.8	169.6	170.2	171.0
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	127.3	133.7	138.7	143.7	149.1	128.1	138.9	139.9	142.0	142.8	146.4	148.3	149.3	149.8
Order XVII	Timber industries	153.5	165.8	174.7	182.0	187.3	155.1	174.7	177.4	179.7	182.4	184.0	185.9	187.5	188.6
481 to 484	Paper industries	131.4	145.1	160.0	180.0	192.3	132.1	160.3	163.9	173.6	180.0	186.5	190.0	192.5	194.5
Order XX	New construction‡	161	170	180	190 p				180			190 p			

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter (*Department of the Environment*).

TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973 Nov.	1974 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. p
101	Coal	138.8	181.6	181.6	226.2	232.9
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	131.7	191.8	192.1	196.1	197.8
103	Sand and gravel – ex-pit or works	122.0	145.8	148.1	149.6	152.8
240	Tobacco	91.7	113.9	114.9	115.1	115.6
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)	114.8	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.2
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs – including duty)๑	135.2	250.9	250.9	250.9	250.9
	Derv fuel (including duty)๑	112.2	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.6
263	Lubricating oil and greases	142.4	194.4	194.4	194.4	194.4
271	General chemicals	117.7	166.7	169.0	169.8	170.4
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	114.5	130.7	133.5	135.2	137.7
273	Toilet preparations	125.9	139.3	140.1	142.7	145.0
274	Paint	133.7	166.1	167.3	177.2	179.4
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	109.1	164.0	164.8	170.0	172.8
297/3	Explosive, fireworks, etc.	134.7	165.5	165.5	165.5	166.8
311/12	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	137.8	184.1	184.1	184.1	184.1
	Tinplate	137.4	203.9	203.5	198.6	198.6
	Finished steel (other than sheets, tinplate, forgings and castings)	137.4	188.9	189.3	190.7	190.9
	Steel sheet piling	138.4	193.3	193.3	193.3	193.3
	Heavy steel bars and sections	137.9	194.5	194.5	194.5	194.5
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	144.1	196.4	196.4	198.6	198.6
312	Steel tubes – other than electric conduit tubes	132.4	192.0	197.6	199.7	199.7
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	136.3	175.6	180.2	183.1	190.7
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	131.8	177.7	190.1	190.3	193.6
321	Aluminium: Rolled	123.2	151.7	156.7	156.7	156.7
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products – other than wire	123.9	151.3	156.3	156.3	156.3
	Aluminium: Castings	127.1	175.0	178.7	179.3	180.5
	Aluminium: Forgings	116.9	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
322	Brass ingots	137.4	151.7	137.6	136.7	139.1
331	Agricultural machinery	140.0	166.0	168.6	172.5	172.8
332	Metal-working machine tools	133.0	168.9 r	177.1	182.5	182.8
333	Pumps, valves, compressors fluid power equipment	131.7	158.0	159.5	163.6	166.2
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	132.6	156.5	157.4	161.2	162.3
368	Domestic electrical appliances	118.3	132.8	135.9	137.8	139.7

1968 SIC		1973 Nov.	1974 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. p
390	Engineers' cutting tools‡	121.7	135.8 r	139.8 r	144.4	145.8
	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond†	121.6	136.0 r	140.0 r	145.2	146.5
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	116.4	130.0	134.4	134.5	134.5
	Hacksaw blades	129.2	141.2	142.6	144.5	148.3
391	Hand tools and implements	133.5	162.9	166.2	166.8	176.5
392	Cutlery and tableware	129.9	153.4	157.7	160.8	161.2
411	Man-made fibres production	107.4	149.3	151.5	153.9	154.0
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres yarns	134.8	159.1	162.1	169.5	167.8
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both•	175.4	190.0	189.7	189.3	187.8
413	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	161.3	201.2	201.5	200.0	198.0
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	145.5	182.8	186.8	188.2	188.2
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	188.1	186.1	184.6	182.3	180.9
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	123.2	143.6	144.1	146.0	147.1
419	Carpets and rugs	135.8	159.2	160.2	160.9	160.9
431/1	Leather for footwear	156.1	152.0	152.8	153.5	153.4
441/449	Made-up clothing	125.4	140.0	144.0	145.9	146.9
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	134.2	151.1	153.8	156.4	157.0
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	127.8	160.9	171.9	172.2	173.7
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	139.1	169.7	171.2	174.7	177.7
	Engineering bricks – *delivered*	161.4	206.1	205.5	207.8	216.5
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	122.4	141.0	144.7	152.2	154.3
63/2	Glass containers	124.7	149.8	151.8	160.0	174.4
464	Cement – *delivered in bulk*	127.4	147.3	162.5	163.0	163.0
471/1	Hardwood – home grown	208.5	225.4	224.3	224.0	223.8
471/2	Building joinery	173.2	202.9	202.9	204.6	205.3
472	Domestic furniture	138.0	158.3	161.4	162.3	164.2
473	Bedding, etc.	143.5	172.7	176.2	180.9	181.0
48	Paper and board	128.1	185.6	188.6	191.0	194.3
	Printings and writings (excluding newsprint	128.1	178.6	180.1	184.3	189.5
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	133.3	172.5	186.6	190.0	191.6
483	Manufactured stationery	135.6	172.3	177.5	187.5	191.7
484/1	Wallpaper	131.8	184.5	184.5	187.7	187.7
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	123.2	158.0	158.0	164.7	166.5
492	Linoleum and felt base	116.8	153.8	153.8	153.8	154.7

๑ Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons exclusive of rebates.
r = Revised. ‡ Jun. 132.0 Jul. 133.7 † Jun. 132.1 Jul. 133.9 • May 193.5

TABLE 3(b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

	1973 Dec.	1974 Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hides and skins	194.0	157.8	134.1	136.8	144.7 p
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	106.5	141.3	141.3	141.3	144.4
Copper‡	162.7	106.9	101.6	103.1	94.0
Lead‡	201.8	183.5	181.6	180.9	180.9
Nickel refined delivered§	116.4	144.0	146.6	148.6	147.5
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	182.6	258.7	208.0	207.9	201.2
Zinc‡	567.9	319.1	286.8	277.0	270.1
Zinc§	234.5	269.1	281.4	281.4	281.4
Natural rubber	256.3	147.0	143.5	127.6 p	136.5 p

	1973 Dec.	1974 Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	96.7	168.6	168.6	168.6	168.6
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	289.8	209.5	191.1	181.8	174.1
Wool, raw	321.1	201.5	186.4	189.4	189.6 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	240.5	241.4	237.3	234.4	231.8 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	217.0	234.3	231.5 p	227.0 p	224.7 p
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	254.8	258.6	254.3 p	251.5 p	249.0 p
Woodpulp, imported	136.9	221.5	236.2	238.2	243.5

‡ LME settlement price. § Producers' price. p = Provisional.

offset by lower prices for raw cotton purchased by the textile industries.

Output of broad sectors of industry: home sales

Widespread price increases in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries together with a 9 per cent increase in the price of vehicles have been mainly responsible for an increase of 6 per cent in the provisional price index for the engineering and allied industries in the three months October to December. This follows an increase of 5¾ per cent in the previous quarter.

There is evidence of a slower rate of increase in the output prices of the chemicals industry. On provisional figures there was a 1 per cent increase in December contributing to an increase of 4½ per cent in the three months October to December. This follows an increase of 6¼ per cent in the previous quarter. A similar effect is present in the increase in the prices of the output of the paper industries, with an increase of 1 per cent during December following an increase of 20 per cent in the six months June to November.

On provisional figures there have been very small increases in the index numbers of the output of the textile, clothing and footwear, and timber industries during December contributing in each case to a rise of less than 3 per cent during the last quarter of 1974.

Price index numbers of materials purchased 1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1974 Oct.	Nov. p	Dec. p
Order III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	289.6	293.0	291.6
	Basic materials	299.7	302.7	301.2
	Fuel	214.1	219.4	220.7
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	321.3	321.4	319.6
	Basic materials other than fuel	340.1	340.0	337.6
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	226.9	236.3	236.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	279.4	280.0	281.3
311 to 312	Steel industries	249.6	254.1	257.3
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	250.8	252.2	252.1
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	251.6	254.1	252.2
361	Electrical machinery industry	256.0	257.5	256.3
Order XIII	Textile industries	211.3	212.9	214.4
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	212.5	212.8	213.3
Order XVII	Timber industries	290.8	291.5	289.8
481 to 484	Paper industries	281.9	284.2	288.2
Order XX	Construction materials	240.2	241.3	242.6
Part of Order XX	House building materials	245.9	247.5	248.8

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of 4 April 1974.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) All the index numbers are compiled *exclusive* of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) *are included*. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry.

(4) **Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division 4, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-215 3549 (Engineering), 5216 (Chemicals, Steel, Building Materials, etc.), 3548 (Textiles, Clothing, Timber, Paper, etc.), 5844 (Imported Commodities), 3544 Tables 1 and 2 indices.**

Revisions			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Order III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	1974	275.6	280.4	282.9	283.5	281.6	278.6	279.3	281.1	280.0			
	Basic materials	1974	289.8	294.8	296.6	295.4	293.4	289.5	290.3	291.7	290.3			
	Fuel	1974									199.2			
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	1974									311.8			
		1973	156.0	163.0	163.4	166.1	170.3	178.3	184.7	197.9	197.1	202.0	206.0	215.4
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	1974	225.5	227.6	229.8	220.1	212.8	211.1	212.0	213.5	216.3			
311 to 312	Steel industries	1974									236.4			

TABLE 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices[1]

1963 = 100

	Primary commodities: Total			Agricultural non-food			Non-ferrous metals			Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals [2]		
	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies
1973 1st quarter	156	181	144	153	177	141	174	201	161	157	182	145
2nd quarter	175	194	155	171	189	151	206	228	182	177	196	156
3rd quarter	199	225	169	203	229	172	242	273	205	202	228	171
4th quarter	221	260	197	208	245	185	267	314	238	225	265	200
1974 1st quarter	289	355	268	232	285	215	299	367	277	290	356	269
2nd quarter	293 r	343 r	261 r	232 r	271 r	206 r	342	399	304	297 r	347 r	265 r
3rd quarter	293	349	266	228	272	207	257	306	233	290	345	263
4th quarter [3]	*306*	*367*	*275*	*219*	*263*	*197*	*231*	*278*	*208*	*300*	*360*	*270*

[1] Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates.
[2] This combined index is not published as such by the UN.
[3] Projections by Department of Industry shown in italics.

Nationality of vessels in the seaborne trade of the United Kingdom in 1973

Seaborne trade to and from the United Kingdom, measured in ton-miles, increased by 12 per cent in 1973 following the marginal fall in 1972 – see Table 1. This was about the same as the annual average increases between 1966 and 1971 when UK seaborne trade almost doubled. As in that period, the latest increase was due mainly to additional oil imports though, in 1973, there were also considerable increases in non-bulk dry cargo trades – both to and from the UK. Bulk dry cargo trades fell in terms of ton-miles but were higher by weight. Overall, UK seaborne trade expanded by almost 9 per cent by weight and 34 per cent by value. It also accounted for almost one-tenth of total world seaborne trade, by weight and in ton-miles*.

TABLE 1 Total United Kingdom trade by sea

Thousand million ton-miles

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
All cargo	647	650	791	930	1,080	1,156	1,276	1,264	1,414
Tanker cargo	363	386	507	628	771	831	924	923	1,061
Dry cargo									
Total	284	264	284	302	309	325	352	341	353
Bulk	130	115	119	118					
				125*	132	149	172	163	158
Other	153	149	165	184					
				177*	177	176	180	178	195

TABLE 2 Cargo carried by United Kingdom registered ships in United Kingdom trade

Thousand million ton-miles

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
All cargo	304	259	305	315	396	426	463	417	460
Tanker cargo	132	110	148	141	224	260	280	256	315
Dry cargo									
Total	172	150	157	174	172	166	182	161	145
Bulk	66	53	57	59					
				59*	62	61	82	73	53
Other	106	97	100	115					
				115*	110	105	100	88	92

TABLE 3 Share of United Kingdom trade carried by United Kingdom registered ships

Percentage of ton-miles

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
All Cargo	47	40	39	33	37	37	36	33	33
Tanker cargo	36	28	29	22	29	31	30	28	30
Dry cargo									
Total	61	57	55	58	55	51	52	47	41
Bulk	50	46	48	50					
				48*	46	41	48	45	34
Other	69	65	61	63					
				65*	62	60	55	50	47

* Classification of bulk dry cargo commodities revised in 1968.

United Kingdom vessels carried just over 10 per cent more cargo in UK trade, in terms of ton-miles, in 1973 compared to 1972, but not quite as much as in 1971 – see Table 2. Their carryings of tanker cargoes, mainly oil imports but also petroleum product exports were considerably higher than in any previous year and this rise outweighed the fall in dry cargoes carried. Bulk dry cargoes carried by UK ships in 1973 – in terms of ton-miles – were the lowest recorded since 1966. This was due to both a reduction in the tonnage carried and a change in the geographical pattern of imports, particularly iron ore and coal.

The performance of UK vessels – mostly liners, roll-on/roll-off and container vessels – in carrying other dry cargoes improved slightly from the low level in 1972. It was still well below the average level for the years 1965-71 and reflected, to some extent, a change in the pattern of these trades with increases in recent years being largely with the member countries of the European Communities. This also explains why the ton-miles performed by UK vessels in carrying other dry cargo imports and exports fell by 8 per cent between 1971 and 1973 while the weight of cargo carried by them increased by 14 per cent.

* Seaborne trade accounted for almost the whole of UK foreign trade by weight and four-fifths by value, in 1973.

TABLE 4 Proportion of United Kingdom trade carried by United Kingdom registered ships in 1972 and 1973

Percentages

	Weight		Ton-miles		Value	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
ALL TRADES						
All cargo	33	33	33	33	46	45
Tanker cargo	28	29	28	30	29	30
Dry cargo						
Total	40	37	47	41	48	46
Bulk	42	36	45	34	30	25
Other dry	38	38	50	47	49	48
IMPORTS						
All cargo	31	30	32	32	42	41
Tanker cargo	26	28	28	29	27	27
Dry cargo						
Total	39	34	47	38	45	43
Bulk	40	33	45	33	30	27
Other dry	36	36	48	44	47	45
EXPORTS						
All cargo	40	43	48	48	50	50
Tanker cargo	37	43	38	44	40	45
Dry cargo						
Total	42	43	50	49	51	50
Bulk	48	47	35	40	21	24
Other dry	40	41	51	50	51	51

TABLE 5 Cargo carried by ships of all flags in United Kingdom trade, 1973

	Weight (million tons)			Ton-miles (thousand million)			Value (£ million)		
	All trades	Imports	Exports	All trades	Imports	Exports	All trades	Imports	Exports
All cargo	275	219	55	1,414	1,303	111	22,231	12,882	9,349
Tanker cargo	154	135	19	1,061	1,045	16	2,008	1,692	315
Dry cargo									
Total	121	84	37	353	258	95	20,223	11,189	9,033
Bulk	61	49	12	158	146	12	1,677	1,584	93
Other	60	35	25	195	113	83	18,546	9,606	8,940

The proportion of all types of cargo carried by UK vessels – in terms of both ton-miles and weight – remained about the same as in 1972, at 33 per cent – see Table 4. An increase in the proportion of tanker cargo carried by UK vessels compensated for the falls in the proportions for bulk and other dry cargoes. The UK flag shares of both imported and, particularly, the less important exported tanker cargoes rose. For dry cargoes, the fall in flag shares was not general. It was especially marked for bulk dry cargo imports, notably for iron ore and coal, which form a substantial part of UK dry cargo trade. They accounted for just over 40 per cent by weight and ton-miles of non-tanker trade in 1973, though only 8 per cent by value – see figures in Table 5.

During 1973 the UK registered fleet of tankers expanded by 10 per cent and the bulk carrier fleet by 23 per cent, in terms of deadweight tonnage. The latter included quite a number of large combined (ore/oil and ore/bulk/oil) carriers which were mostly employed in carrying oil during much of 1973. A large part of the UK owned tanker fleet is normally employed in cross-trades and it is known that chartered-in tankers were used extensively in carrying UK oil imports. On the other hand, the greater part of UK owned bulk carrier tonnage was chartered-out abroad (though it could still be used in UK trades) and much of the remainder was employed in cross-trades in 1973 as in earlier years.

Table 3 shows the UK flag shares, in terms of ton-miles, for each of the nine years of the series. For bulk and other dry cargoes the proportions were lower than in any of the previous eight years of the series with the UK share of bulk cargoes being less than 40 per cent and of other dry cargoes less than 50 per cent for the first time. The pattern of shares for total dry cargoes has been of a steady decline from 61 per cent in 1965 to 41 per cent in 1973, with small temporary improvements in 1968 and 1971. The share of tanker cargoes has fluctuated more over the same period but has generally remained near the 30 per cent mark, except in 1968 following the closing of the Suez Canal. Concurrently, tanker

cargoes have increased their share of all cargoes in UK trades, in terms of ton-miles, from 56 per cent in 1965 to 75 per cent in 1973 – see figures in Table 1. Over the same period and on a similar basis, crude and petroleum products – the major tanker cargoes – are estimated to have increased their share of world seaborne trade from 53 per cent. In general, world seaborne trade has expanded a little more rapidly than UK seaborne trade over the last nine years though both have been dominated by the movement of tanker cargoes.

The importance of the different types of cargo imported or exported in all UK seaborne foreign trades in 1973 is shown by the figures in Table 5. Tanker imports accounted for almost 50 per cent of the weight, nearly 75 per cent of the ton-miles but less than 8 per cent of the value of all trades. Dry bulk cargo imports accounted for a further 18 per cent, 10 per cent and 7 per cent by weight, ton-miles and value respectively. For both tanker and dry bulk cargoes imports far exceeded exports. Though imports of other dry cargoes were also appreciably greater than exports in terms of both weight and ton-miles, the difference was much smaller by value. Imports and exports of such cargoes each accounted for over 40 per cent of the value of all UK seaborne trades. The average value per ton of other dry cargoes imported and exported was more than 10 times that of dry bulk cargoes and the average value per ton of dry bulk cargoes was double that of tanker cargoes in 1973.

TANKER CARGOES

Imports

Tanker imports between 1972 and 1973 increased by 8 per cent in terms of weight, 15 per cent in ton-miles and 44 per cent in value of cargo carried by ships of all flags. They accounted for over 60 per cent of the weight, 80 per cent of the ton-miles but only 13 per cent of the value of all UK seaborne imports in 1973 as shown by the figures in Table 5. The weight and ton-miles proportions were about the same as in 1972 but the value proportion was slightly higher.

UK vessels carry a smaller share of tanker imports by weight and ton-miles than of other types of cargo, though it did rise marginally in 1973 – see Table 4. Tanker imports carried by UK vessels increased 14 per cent by weight, 23 per cent in terms of ton-miles and 49 per cent by value. As a result they accounted for just over two-thirds of the ton-mileage recorded by UK ships of all kinds in all UK trades in 1973, compared to about three-fifths for the previous three years and two-fifths in 1965 and 1966 before the closing of the Suez Canal. Though the UK flag share of tanker imports by weight and ton-miles increased only marginally there were some significant changes in particular trades. There was a substantial rise in the share of oil imports from Nigeria and South Yemen, and some regaining of the share of oil imports from Saudi Arabia following a large fall in 1972. On the other hand the UK flag shares of crude oil imports from Iran and Kuwait fell sharply – to below their 1971 levels – and there was a smaller decrease in the share of tanker imports, largely petroleum products, from EEC countries. The UK shares of oil imports from Libya and Venezuela remained relatively low though the former increased marginally, to 12 per cent, and the latter fell slightly, to 16 per cent.

The average lengths of haul for both ships of all flags and UK ships increased appreciably reflecting reductions in crude oil imports from Libya and Nigeria, and petroleum products from EEC countries and far higher imports of oil from Saudi Arabia and Iran. Since 1971 crude oil imports from Saudi Arabia have increased by over 30 per cent and that country was the UK's leading supplier with over 27 million tons in 1973. Imports from Kuwait, our leading supplier in 1971, have fallen back slightly since then but remain at over 20 million tons. Other notable changes in sources of supply are that imports from Libya have fallen from over 20 million tons in 1971 to less than 12 million tons in 1973, a reduction of 44 per cent, but that imports from Iran rose from under 11 million tons to over 20 million tons in the same two-year period, a rise of 94 per cent.

Tanker movements world-wide are estimated to have increased 11 per cent by weight and 13 per cent in ton-miles in 1973. These were about the same and slightly lower rates of increase respectively than the average for the previous five year, post-Suez-period. There were, of course, interruptions to supplies of crude oil from Arab countries towards the end of 1973. The world tanker fleet continued to grow rapidly, by some 14 per cent in deadweight tonnage terms, as did the combined carrier fleet, by nearly 30 per cent. As in 1972, about 80 per cent on average of combined carrier tonnage was employed during the year in carrying oil.

Exports

Though the UK share of the relatively minor tanker export trade rose appreciably it still fell short of the almost 50 per cent share obtained from 1968-71, and well short of shares exceeding 60 per cent in earlier years. There was little change in total trade nor in the pattern. The UK share increased significantly in the important trades with the Irish Republic, Denmark and Sweden but fell in some of the lesser trades where the UK share was less than average. The value of tanker exports increased by 55 per cent despite a marginal fall in the tonnage of cargo exported, and has almost doubled in three years.

BULK DRY CARGOES

Imports

There was an increase of almost 7 per cent in the weight of dry bulk cargoes imported in 1973 but the ton-mileage fell further, by 5 per cent – a little less than in 1972. They accounted for almost 60 per cent by weight and ton-miles of UK dry cargo imports in 1973, though only 14 per cent by value – see figures in Table 5. At the same time the UK share dropped considerably to 33 per cent in terms of weight and ton-miles – see Table 4. This was by far the lowest share recorded since 1965, the previous lowest having been 39 per cent in 1970. In the last two years the UK share has decreased by one-quarter in terms of weight and one-third in terms of ton-miles. The UK dry bulk carrier fleet expanded slowly in 1972 and 1973 but an increasing proportion was chartered out to foreign operators and thus less likely to be employed in UK trades. The expansion of the UK combined carrier fleet has been much more rapid, having doubled in the same two years, but, as already mentioned, 80 per cent or more on average of this tonnage was employed in carrying oil during 1972 and 1973.

The deterioration in the UK share of all dry bulk imports, just as in 1972, can be attributed largely to substantial falls in the proportion of iron ore and coal carried by UK ships. The UK share of iron ore imports fell below a half for the first time since the present series began in 1965. While imports of coal were much reduced those of iron ore were considerably higher. These two commodities together accounted for just over a half of all dry bulk imports by weight – a slightly higher proportion than in 1971 and 1972. The fall in UK share was general for all the iron ore and coal trades but was most marked for imports from North America and Brazil (as in 1972) as well as from West Africa and Australia. There was also a significant fall-back in the shares of Norwegian, Swedish and USSR trades after some improvement in 1972. Iron ore imports from all these countries except Australia increased appreciably.

There was also a further change in the pattern of imports with almost the whole of the increase in dry bulk imports accounted for by near and short sea trades. These trades amounted by weight, to 45 per cent of bulk dry cargo imports, compared to 42 per cent in 1972 and 38 per cent in 1971. Hence the deep sea trades where

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the UK share has been greater but falling, have become less prominent and in 1973 the UK share was practically the same in both deep sea and near and short sea trades. With the change in pattern there was a reduction in the ton-mileage, not only overall but also within the deep sea trades, resulting in lower average lengths of haul. Though less than a third of increased iron ore imports came from Europe the remainder came from the nearer countries on the deep sea routes, apart from additional imports from South America, such as Canada (Atlantic ports), Liberia, Mauritania and Angola. There were also considerable reductions in imports of coal and grain from Australia and the USA.

Of the other bulk dry cargoes there were appreciable increases by weight in the imports of wood, crude fertilizers, iron and steel scrap, manganese ore and plywood partially offset by reductions in imports of, mainly, unmilled cereals but also to feeding stuffs for animals, raw sugar and bauxite. For several of these commodities the nearer countries also accounted for an increasing proportion of UK imports.

Exports

There were increases of 29 per cent by weight, 38 per cent in terms of ton-miles and 55 per cent by value in bulk dry cargoes exported following the small reductions in 1972. These exports reached record levels exceeding the totals for 1970 but even so they accounted for only 22 per cent by weight, 9 per cent of ton-miles and barely 1 per cent by value of all seaborne exports. Exports of clay, coal and cement were considerably higher than in the previous year. There was also a slight change in the pattern of trade, away from Europe towards North America, but almost 90 per cent of these exports by weight still went to European countries.

Though the UK share was slightly less by weight, UK ships accounted for a significantly higher proportion of the ton-miles and the value of bulk dry exports carried. The share of ton-miles was the highest recorded since the series began in 1965. The increase reflected the greater importance of deep sea trades, where the UK share has been much higher than average, and the rise in share of both near and short sea, and deep sea trades. The UK share by weight of cargo fell for the nearer trades and rose for the deep sea trades; but it was the other way around by value of cargo carried. There were appreciable increases in the UK shares of each commodity exported in bulk with the exception of gravel and crushed stone where there was a small decrease. This latter commodity accounted for one-third of all bulk exports, almost two-thirds of those carried by UK ships – by weight.

OTHER DRY CARGOES

Imports

The weight of dry cargoes other than in bulk (mostly carried in liners including roll-on/roll-off and container ships) increased by 11 per cent, the largest annual increase in this series. In terms of ton-miles the increase was rather less, just under 10 per cent. However, it has only been exceeded once, in 1968 – the year following the closing of the Suez Canal when voyages to and from Asia and Australasia were made considerably longer. By value these imports went up 42 per cent and were almost double their value in 1969. Three-quarters of the additional weight of imported cargo came from near and short sea countries, particularly West Germany, the Netherlands, France and other EEC countries. The eight EEC countries together accounted for 35 per cent of all other dry cargo imports, by weight, compared to 33 per cent in 1972 and 31 per cent in 1971. At the same time deep sea trades accounted for 37 per cent of such imports compared to 38 and 41 per cent in the previous two years. In consequence, there was a smaller increase in ton-miles than by weight and a reduction in the overall average length of haul.

The proportion carried by UK ships was about the same by weight, slightly lower by value and significantly lower in terms of ton-miles. Over the years the UK share of other dry cargo imports from the nearer countries has grown steadily, while falling rapidly in the deep sea trades. In 1971 the UK share of the deep sea trades was double its share in near and short sea trades. In 1973 it was greater by a half. Thus changes in the pattern of trade as well as changes in UK flag shares of individual trades have affected the overall share and this has been more evident in terms of ton-miles than by weight and value.

As in 1972 the fall in UK flag shares was most pronounced in the important Far East, Australasian and African trades though it occurred to some extent in all deep sea trades other than with the West Indies. There was a slight reduction in the UK share of the competitive North Atlantic trades following an appreciable improvement in 1972. The share of imports from EEC, Iberian and other Mediterranean countries continued to rise with the increasing use of roll-on/roll-off and container ships. In contrast the proportion of imports from Scandinavia (excluding Denmark) and Baltic countries carried by UK ships fell back to less than its 1971 level.

Imports of iron and steel were again a factor in the change of pattern though not as prominently as in previous years. The total tonnage increased only slightly but much less came from Japan and non-EEC, European countries and considerably more from West Germany and the Netherlands especially. There were significant increases in the quantities imported over a wide range of manufactured goods.

Exports

As for imports, exports of non-bulk dry cargoes were at a record level in 1973 and were 13 per cent higher by weight, 10 per cent more in terms of ton-miles and 23 per cent greater by value than in 1972. Near and short sea trades accounted for over four-fifths of the increased exports by weight, a slightly higher proportion than for imports. The additional exports went mostly to EEC countries. The eight countries together accounted for 35 per cent of all other dry cargo exports by weight (the same as for imports) compared to 29 per cent in 1972 and 27 per cent in 1971 (slightly lower proportions than for imports in those years). There were also smaller but significant increases in exports to Australasia and the Far East.

The UK flag share of these exports was barely higher by weight, marginally lower in ton-miles and practically the same by value. Overall therefore there was no significant change in the UK share – a result of further changes in the pattern of trade combined with rising, or falling, shares in individual trades rather than stable shares. The UK flag share of deep sea trades, overall, was only slightly lower in 1973 than in the previous year after large falls

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in recent years. Lower shares in export trades to Central and West Africa, the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, West Indies and, particularly, the Far East were almost balanced by higher shares in trades with South and East Africa, Australasia and North America. UK ships were able to carry a high proportion of the increased exports to Australasia but very little of the extra trade to the Far East. This can partly be explained by the fact that there was a far greater imbalance in other dry cargoes carried by UK ships in trade to and from Australasia than to and from the Far East in 1972. In both trades UK ships still carried more cargo to, than from, the UK but the imbalances were considerably reduced in 1973 (and was relatively small for the Far East trade). The greatest imbalances were in the Australasian trade followed by North American, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, and South and East African trades; only in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean trade did UK ships carry appreciably more exports than imports. The imbalances were also reduced in the North American and Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean compared to 1972. The carriage of European trade probably helped to balance the cargo carried by UK ships to and from these areas. Overall UK ships carried almost 1 million tons more of UK other dry cargo imports than exports in the deep sea trades and almost 1.5 million tons more in the near and short sea trades.

For the near and short sea trades the UK flag share continued to rise, as for imports, and now exceeds one-third. However, UK ships carried less than one-fifth of exports (by weight) to Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Spain among the more important trading partners in Europe. There was an improvement in the UK share in each case except for Sweden, where it was almost the same as in 1972. The UK share was highest for exports to EEC countries (excluding Denmark) among the more important trades.

The additional exports in 1973 consisted mainly of foods and beverages, by-products of coal and petroleum, chemicals, manufactures of metal and machinery.

TRADE CARRIED BY PRINCIPAL FLAGS

The proportions by weight and value of UK seaborne imports and exports carried by the most important foreign flags are shown in Table 6. These, along with the UK flag, accounted for more than four-fifths of both trades. Vessels from EEC countries (other than the United Kingdom) accounted for over one-quarter of exports by weight and value, and imports by value but under one-fifth of imports by weight. The latter proportion was lower because EEC vessels carried proportionately far less of tanker than of dry cargo imports.

TABLE 6 Importance in United Kingdom trade of individual flags, 1973

Percentages

	All cargo		Dry cargo		Tanker cargo	
Country of flag	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
IMPORTS						
UK	30.2	40.8	34.4	42.8	27.6	27.3
Liberia	18.3	4.2	7.1	1.2	25.2	24.2
Norway	11.6	6.0	10.5	5.1	12.3	12.1
Greece	7.0	2.4	5.3	1.5	8.0	8.5
Germany (Federal Republic)	5.7	13.5	12.0	15.3	1.8	1.9
Netherlands	5.2	5.7	6.0	5.7	4.7	5.5
Other EEC flags	7.1	9.1	6.8	9.4	7.3	7.2
All other flags	14.9	18.3	17.9	19.0	13.1	13.3
EXPORTS						
UK	42.9	50.1	43.0	50.3	42.8	44.6
Germany (Federal Republic)	11.2	12.0	15.5	12.3	2.6	3.3
Norway	6.7	3.2	6.3	3.1	7.5	6.8
Netherlands	6.5	5.8	8.5	5.9	2.3	2.6
Liberia	4.9	1.1	2.0	0.8	10.7	9.9
Denmark	3.3	2.4	3.7	2.4	2.5	3.2
Other EEC flags	7.7	5.6	5.0	5.5	13.2	10.6
All other flags	16.8	19.8	16.0	19.7	18.4	19.0

Imports

The most important five foreign flags, in terms of tonnage of imports carried, were the same as in 1971 and 1972. Liberian and Norwegian vessels carried a smaller proportion of tanker, and all, imports in 1973 whereas Dutch and, particularly, Greek vessels carried a higher proportion. As in each previous year except 1972 UK flag ships carried the highest proportion of tanker imports; Liberian ships were the leading carriers in 1972. Norwegian and, again, Greek ships carried higher proportions of dry cargo imports, especially bulk dry cargoes. On the other hand Liberian, West German and Dutch ships carried relatively less though, by value, the West German share improved slightly reflecting the increased proportions by value of both bulk and other dry cargo imports carried.

Exports

In the export trades UK and West German vessels carried increased shares by weight but reduced shares by value. The other four individual foreign flags shown in Table 6 each carried somewhat smaller proportions of UK exports than in 1972 (though Liberian vessels carried a marginally greater share by value). These changes in shares of all exports reflected to a large extent corresponding changes in shares of tanker exports. The shares of dry cargo exports carried by West German and Dutch ships fell however, though it rose for Norwegian ships. The opposite changes in overall proportions of all exports by weight and by value for the UK, West German and Liberian flags are explained by the change between 1972 and 1973 in the mix of cargoes carried, firstly between tanker and dry cargoes and secondly between bulk and other dry cargoes.

BUSINESS MONITOR

A full analysis of the seaborne trade of the UK appears in the form of an annual Business Monitor, M8, in the miscellaneous series entitled 'Nationality of vessels in seaborne trade'. It gives detailed country and flag tables; average lengths of haul and individual commodity tables, and can be obtained from: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH (price: 52p, including postage).

Exceptionally, copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7MU.

NOTES

A full list of notes and definitions can be found in the Business Monitor.

The seaborne trade statistics cover the same field as the Overseas Trade Statistics but exclude the following categories of trade: parcel post and other trade not classified according to commodity or where the flag of carrying vessel is not known; newly built ships moving under their own power, as well as trade by air and across the Irish Land Boundary.

Any measure of the share of UK ships is not the same as the measure of the UK shipping industry since the latter would include the contribution of foreign ships chartered by UK shipping companies and exclude UK ships chartered by UK shipping (the former being the more important). A measure of the importance of foreign ships chartered-in and UK ships chartered-out by the UK sea transport industry can be obtained from the official balance of payments statistics. Annual detailed figures can be found in Table 13 and Annex 6, table 56 of the 'United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1963-73' (the 'Pink' Book) published by HMSO (price 97p net).

Short and near sea routes comprise those to European countries and to other countries bordering the Mediterranean. Other routes are classed as deep sea routes. A full list of countries comprising the areas identified is shown in Tables 4 and 5 of the Business Monitor.

A full list of the issues of the *Board of Trade Journal* and *Trade and Industry* containing previous annual analyses is given in the Business Monitor referred to above. The most recent article commenting on the 1972 figures appeared in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated 6 December 1973.

Apart from the data contained in the Business Monitor, more detailed information about individual commodities and countries may be obtained, when circumstances permit, from: The Controller, Statistical Office, HM Customs and Excise, Portcullis House, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex SS2 6AL, on payment of a fee to cover the cost of preparing the information.

Analyses of UK trade by port can be found in the National Ports Council's annual publication Digest of Port Statistics.

Engineering industries sales and orders (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX)

The provisional trend estimates and seasonally adjusted volume index numbers of engineering sales and orders up to October 1974 are published in the accompanying table. The volume of total sales has continued to rise in recent months due to the strength of export sales. Total net new orders have declined further, causing orders on hand to fall back a little.

The volume of total sales increased by 1 per cent over the three months July to October to exceed the level reached one year ago. This increase is due to a 3 per cent increase in export sales in the latest three months to levels 15½ per cent above the trend of one year ago. The trend of home sales is unchanged over the three months July to October at a level 4 per cent below the corresponding period in 1973.

The trend of net new orders has declined further with the total showing a fall of 5 per cent from July to October, largely due to a 12½ per cent fall in export orders in that period. In both home and export markets new orders are now below the level of sales and total order books have shortened in consequence. Between July and October the trends of home and export orders-on-hand declined by 1½ and 2½ per cent respectively leaving total order books 2 per cent lower. The latest trend in home new orders indicates a slight decline but this downturn is not firmly established and on a seasonally adjusted basis August to October is unchanged compared with May to July.

The revised figures published in this table are based on the Monthly Engineering Enquiry relating to October 1974. The

Index numbers for the combined engineering industries (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX) (a)

Volume index numbers:	Orders-on-hand. December 1970 unadjusted = 100	Net new orders and sales, 1970 average monthly sales = 100							
	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New net orders	Sales
Trend estimates									
1973 April	109	131	112	114	136	117	99	120	101
May	112	133	113	117	137	117	101	124	102
June	115	136	113	120	139	118	105	128	102
July	118	138	114	123	140	118	108	134	103
August	121	140	114	125	141	119	112	139	103
September	124	141	114	128	140	118	117	142	103
October	128	139	113	131	137	117	122	144	103
November	131	135	112	133	131	116	126	144	103
December	133	130	111	134	124	114	131	143	103
1974 January	135	124	110	135	117	112	135	142	104
February	136	120	109	135	112	111	140	141	105
March	137	117	109	135	108	110	143	139	107
April	138	115	110	134	107	111	146	135	110
May	138	113	112	133	107	111	148	129	112
June	138	112	113	133	108	112	149	121	114
July	137	109	114	132	108	113	148	113	116
August	136	107	114	131	108	113	147	106	117
September	136	105	115	131	107	113	146	102	119
October	135	104	115	130	106	113	145	99	119
Percentage change (b) July-October 1974	−2.0	−5.0	1.0	−1.5	−2.0	—	−2.5	−12.5	3 0
Seasonally adjusted									
1969	101	100	97	102	99	99	100	102	91
1970	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
1971	93	97	101	95	98	101	89	93	102
1972	99	103	101	103	108	105	90	91	92
1973	133	134	113	134	136	117	130	130	102
1973 3rd quarter	125	142	114	128	143	118	117	139	104
4th quarter	133	135	113	134	132	117	130	143	103
1974 1st quarter	136	117	109	133	108	111	143	139	104
2nd quarter	140	119	111	134	113	110	150	133	113
3rd quarter	135	104	115	131	106	114	143	98	117
1973 July	118	144	115	123	150	120	108	132	105
August	121	135	114	125	133	117	112	139	104
September	125	146	112	128	146	117	117	145	102
October	127	131	114	130	130	119	121	135	102
November	131	147	116	133	142	121	127	157	104
December	133	126	109	134	122	112	130	136	104
1974 January	136	125	104	136	118	107	136	143	98
February	136	115	110	135	107	111	139	133	108
March	136	111	112	133	100	115	143	140	106
April	138	120	110	133	110	108	147	145	114
May	139	115	108	134	111	108	149	125	108
June	140	121	114	134	119	113	150	127	116
July	137	98	116	131	94	117	149	108	115
August	136	105	115	130	105	112	147	106	122
September	135	108	113	131	120	113	143	80	114
October	134	106	114	129	100	111	143	121	120
May-July 1974 (av.)	137	112	113	131	108	113	149	120	113
Aug.-October 1974 (av.)	134	106	114	129	108	112	143	102	119
Percentage change (b)	−2.5	−5.0	1.0	−1.5	—	−1.0	−4.0	−15 0	5.5

(a) All figures are provisional.
(b) For orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period. The percentage changes have been based on the unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point.

response rate of 77 per cent to the inquiry for October is judged sufficient to justify publication of provisional indices for this month. Taking into account late returns now received for July, August and September response rates for these months were 92, 91 and 91 per cent respectively.

Business Monitor PM 33-36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders) is obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, post free for a subscription of £1.40 per annum. Volume indices are given for sales, orders-on-hand and net new orders for total, home and export markets, for each of the three SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX (mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering respectively).

The metric change

Going Metric is the quarterly bulletin of the Metrication Board. As the metric change is taking place around us *Going Metric* provides information of what is happening in Government, in industry, in education. *Going Metric* is free from the Information Office, J Metrication Board, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE.

Metal-working machine tools

Sales and orders in September and analysis by broad groups in the second quarter of 1974:

This article presents in Table 1 provisional monthly statistics of manufacturers' sales and orders for metal working machine tools up to September of last year and, in Table 2, a breakdown by major groups of products up to the second quarter of 1974.

These monthly values of sales and orders will be published in Business Monitor PM 332 and the results of the quarterly inquiry will be published in Business Monitor PQ 332. The monthly estimates up to and including June of last year have been adjusted to be consistent with the more comprehensive quarterly results now available.

Summary

The latest monthly statistics show that the total value of new orders received from home and export markets has declined from that recorded in the second quarter of the year. The levels of sales, particularly to the export sector, increased between the two quarters in current price terms but there has been little if any growth in real terms and a fall in the volume of total sales over the past year.

Although new orders have been declining, their levels in the third quarter were higher than those of sales and the values of orders-on-hand continued to increase. The further rise in the volume of order books however was probably quite modest.

The analysis of quarterly statistics by broad groups of machine tools shows that total sales of non-numerically controlled machines increased a little in the second quarter, with higher exports but lower home sales compared with the first quarter of 1974. Within this group the levels of new home orders recovered and new exports orders for metal cutting tools increased further. Both sales and new orders of numerically controlled machines fell back in the second quarter after rising to relatively high levels in the preceding quarter.

Recent trends for machine tools

Monthly statistics are available for the first three quarters of 1974. They show that sales in the third quarter increased over those in the preceding three months, this growth being brought about by increased export sales. Total sales in the latest three months were 5 per cent more by value than in the second quarter, with home sales slightly higher (by 2 per cent) and export sales showing an increase of 10 per cent. Compared with the same period a year earlier, total sales in the third quarter were 15 per cent higher at current prices.

Separate estimates of volume are not at present available for these statistics but these rates of growth in terms of current values are markedly less than the corresponding increases in the wholesale price index for machine tools. This shows an increase of 9 per cent between the second and third quarter of 1974 and of 32 per cent over the past year. These statistics imply that the volume of total sales has been easing back in recent months and has decreased by around 10 per cent compared with the third quarter of 1973. In volume terms,

TABLE 1 Metal-working machine tools: orders and sales

£ million

	Sales			Orders outstanding*			New orders		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1966	164.0	118.9	45.1	110.7	78.0	32.7	160.1	114.1	46.0
1967	171.2	123.9	47.3	100.9	54.1	46.8	161.4	100.0	61.4
1968	68.8	113.5	55.1	116.1	61.7	54.4	183.8	121.0	62.7
1969	189.1	119.1	70.0	164.2	93.3	70.9	237.2	150.7	86.5
1970	218.6	137.3	81.3	159.2	86.8	72.7	213.9	130.8	83.1
1971	207.7	121.7	86.0	106.0	46.0	60.0	154.2	80.9	73.3
1972	184.7	111.6	73.1	113.3	55.7	57.6	192.0	121.3	70.7
1973	214.4	130.2	84.2	204.6	112.4	92.2	305.7	186.9	118.8
1973 1st quarter	57.0	37.4	19.6	122.4	62.7	59.7	66.1	44.4	21.7
2nd quarter	49.5	29.1	20.4	143.7	76.4	67.3	70.8	42.8	28.0
3rd quarter	51.1	29.5	21.6	176.8	95.3	81.5	84.2	48.4	35.8
4th quarter	56.8	34.2	22.6	204.6	112.4	92.2	84.6	51.3	33.3
1974 1st quarter	55.7	34.1	21.6	228.2	119.9	108.3	79.3	41.6	37.7
2nd quarter	55.8	32.6	23.2	259.1	132.4	126.7	86.7	45.0	41.7
3rd quarter	58.8	33.2	25.6	276.7	141.3	135.4	76.4	42.1	34.3
1974 January	15.2	9.4	5.8	212.4	114.2	98.2	23.0	11.2	11.8
February	18.3	10.7	7.6	223.8	118.4	105.4	29.7	14.9	14.8
March	22.2	14.0	8.2	228.2	119.9	108.3	26.6	15.5	11.1
April	16.6	9.8	6.8	241.3	122.6	118.7	29.7	12.5	17.2
May	20.1	12.0	8.1	250.9	129.1	121.8	29.7	18.5	11.2
June	19.1	10.7	8.4	259.1	132.4	126.7	27.3	14.0	13.3
July	21.8	12.2	9.6	266.3	134.5	131.8	29.0	14.3	14.7
August	17.0	9.8	7.2	272.6	138.2	134.4	23.3	13.5	9.8
September	20.0	11.2	8.8	276.7	141.3	135.4	24.1	14.3	9.8
Three monthly totals									
3rd quarter 1974	58.8	33.2	25.6	276.7	141.3	135.4	76.4	42.1	34.3
2nd quarter 1974	55.8	32.6	23.2	259.1	132.4	126.7	86.7	45.0	41.7
3rd quarter 1973	51.1	29.5	21.6	176.8	95.3	81.5	84.2	48.4	35.8
Percentage change latest three months on:									
1. Previous three months	+5	+2	+10	+7	+7	+7	−12	−6	−18
2. A year earlier	+15	+13	+19	+57	+48	+66	−9	−13	−4

p = provisional
* The values for orders outstanding relate to the ends of the periods shown.
Due to rounding, constituent figures may not sum to their respective totals

home sales have decreased rather more than total sales and exports somewhat less.

The latest figures for new orders show that at current prices the value of new contracts gained was markedly lower in the third quarter than in the second. The major contribution to the decrease was in the rate of new orders received from abroad. In total, new orders were 12 per cent less than those secured in the second quarter and 9 per cent less when compared with the third quarter of 1973.

In value terms the levels of new orders in the third quarter were still about a third higher than those of sales, and both home and export orders outstanding have continued to increase. At the end of September total orders-on-hand were 7 per cent more than at the end of June and nearly 60 per cent more than at the end of the third quarter 1973. In recent months, increases in the values of order books probably reflect mainly the effect of increased order prices. Any growth in the volume of orders-on-hand seems likely to have been relatively small.

Trends for broad groups

Table 2 shows statistics for sales and orders of metal-working machine tools which are available from the quarterly inquiry for the first half of 1974. The quarterly statistics confirm the trends for the totals of all groups of machine tools shown earlier by the monthly figures. Total sales in the second quarter were at the same level in value terms as in the first quarter but this masks some fall in volume, while total new orders were higher by 9 per cent.

Within this general pattern, new orders for the largest machine tools' sector, non-numerically controlled metal cutting machine tools, rose by nearly 20 per cent, both compared with the first quarter and with a year earlier. The growth in new orders was mainly from export markets but home new orders showed a marked recovery. Sales in this group were approximately at the same level as in the preceding three months despite a drop in deliveries to the home market.

Both sales and new orders for non-numerically controlled metal forming machine tools were little changed in the second quarter from those achieved in the first three months of 1974. The value of new orders remained at about the level recorded in the preceding period, with a sharp increase of 15 per cent in home orders, largely offset by a marked fall of 12 per cent in new export business.

Sales and orders of numerically controlled systems fell back sharply in the second quarter after rising to high levels in the first; sales were over 20 per cent lower and new orders fell by 26 per cent. Despite these decreases the values of sales in the second quarter were at the same level as in the second quarter of 1973, while new orders were higher by 40 per cent on a year earlier.

TABLE 2 Sales

£ million

	Numerically controlled machine tools			Non-numerically controlled metal-cutting machine tools			Non-numerically controlled metal-forming machine tools			Total metal-working machine tools		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1971	18.8	9.2	9.6	137.3	..	..	51.4	..	..	207.7	121.7	86.0
1972	11.2	6.1	5.1	123.5	74.0	49.5	49.9	31.4	18.5	184.7	111.6	73.1
1973	13.8	8.0	5.8	142.1	85.5	56.6	58.5	36.7	21.8	214.4	130.2	84.2
1973 1st quarter	4.0	2.4	1.6	38.3	24.9	13.4	14.6	10.0	4.6	57.0	37.4	19.6
2nd quarter	3.3	2.0	1.3	32.6	19.4	13.2	13.6	7.7	5.9	49.5	29.1	20.4
3rd quarter	3.0	1.7	1.3	34.5	19.5	15.0	13.7	8.5	5.2	51.1	29.5	21.6
4th quarter	3.6	2.1	1.5	36.7	21.7	15.0	16.6	10.5	6.1	56.8	34.2	22.6
1974 1st quarter	4.2	2.4	1.8	36.3	21.8	14.5	15.1	9.8	5.3	55.7	34.1	21.6
2nd quarter	3.3	2.0	1.3	37.1	20.8	16.3	15.5	9.9	5.6	55.8	32.6	23.2
Percentage change:												
1. 2nd quarter 1974 on 1st quarter 1974	−21	−17	−28	+2	−5	+12	+3	+1	+6	—	−4	+7
2. 2nd quarter 1974 on 2nd quarter 1973	—	—	—	+14	+7	+23	+14	+29	−5	+13	+12	+14
New orders												
1971	11.1	5.6	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	154.2	80.9	73.3
1972	16.9	11.1	5.8	126.7	80.1	46.6	48.4	30.2	18.2	192.0	121.3	70.7
1973	19.5	11.6	7.9	203.4	124.1	79.3	82.9	51.3	31.6	305.7	186.9	118.8
1973 1st quarter	3.4	2.1	1.3	45.2	30.0	15.2	17.6	12.5	5.1	66.1	44.4	21.7
2nd quarter	4.5	2.5	2.0	49.3	30.3	19.0	17.0	10.0	7.0	70.8	42.8	28.0
3rd quarter	5.4	2.7	2.7	54.3	31.4	22.9	24.5	14.3	10.2	84.2	48.4	35.8
4th quarter	6.2	4.3	1.9	54.6	32.4	22.2	23.8	14.5	9.3	84.6	51.3	33.3
1974 1st quarter	8.7	4.8	3.9	49.3	25.8	23.5	21.3	11.0	10.3	79.3	41.6	37.7
2nd quarter	6.4	2.7	3.7	58.6	29.7	28.9	21.8	12.7	9.1	86.7	45.0	41.7
Percentage change:												
1. 2nd quarter 1974 on 1st quarter 1974	−26	−44	−5	+19	+15	+23	+2	+15	−12	+9	+8	+11
2. 2nd quarter 1974 on 2nd quarter 1973	+42	+8	+85	+19	−2	+62	+28	+27	+30	+22	+5	+49

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